MORNING EDITION

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Army, Navy Land on New Britain; Singapore Air Raid Nets 46 Machines

Naval Air Force Destroys Three Enemy Vessels

YONG PENG MENACED

Imperial Navy Air units continued to mete out dire punishment to the enemy at Singapore Tuesday and Thursday, according to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:15 p.m. Saturday. The communique said:

"1. Imperial Navy Air units carried out their 19th and 21st major air raids on Singapore on January 20 and 22, with the following results:

"(a) The Singapore airdrome was bombed and 28 enemy planes, four of them large-sized, were destroyed on the ground.

"(b) Over Singapore, the Japanese in a terrific air combat shot down 18 up-to-date machines of the enemy.

"(c) One special service ship at anchor in Singapore harbor was sunk by bombing, while facilities in the factory district and in the neighborhood of the dock were set aflame at two places, together with a hangar. In this attack, we lost one plane.

"(Note. In the communique for January 23, the phrase 'the 19th' air raid on Singapore on January 21 is hereby corrected to read 'the 20th'.)

"2. Imperial Navy Air units on January 20 and 22 scouted for enemy planes over the Sumatra sector and in attacks on that area destroyed a 2,000-ton enemy ship near Penang and sank a 4,000-ton ship and a 6,000-ton ship at Labuan Deli. In addition, they set fire to a group of oil tanks and warehouses at that port."

Labuan Deli is an important port of Sumatra, situated near the city of Medan and connected with it by a well-constructed railway and motor-road, constituting one of the key points in the communication system of the island.

JAPANESE FORCES NEARING YONG PENG

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN MALAYA, January 24.—Japanese vanguard units, advancing southward after capturing Labis, penetrated the enemy's first line of defense and at 8:30 p.m. January 22 reached a point 1¼ miles north of Yong Peng. Another Japanese unit pursuing enemy forces retreating to the east advanced on Bekok, 10 miles southeast of Labis this morning.

BRITISH POSITION SAID MOST SERIOUS

Domei

BERNE, January 23.—British forces in Malaya are now facing a most serious situation as Japanese Forces have taken up a position to divide the Malay Peninsula into southern and northern sections, according to Reuters reports on front-line fighting received here from Singapore today. The British line from Batu Pahat, on the southern coast of Johore, past Yong Peng and Kluang to the Endau River has been attacked from the rear by a wide encircling movement of Japanese Forces, the reports said.

5,000 BRITISH TROOPS DESTROYED

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 24.—Japanese Forces advancing southward along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula near Benggarang, approximately 16 kilometers southeast of Batu Pahat, are smashing forward steadily despite enemy counter attacks launched from all directions. An un-named detachment pushing for Singapore along a road paralleling the sea coast, last night was only two kilometers away from a certain strategic point. Japanese Forces in a big offensive at Parit Bulong have destroyed a British force of 5,000 troops consisting of the 18th, 35th and 29th Australian brigades and the Independent 45th brigade.

BRITISH RETREAT BEGINS IN MALAYA

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—Awakening to the futility of further challenging irresistible Japanese attacks, the British East Asia High Command announced today, that withdrawals have been ordered of British forces in Malacca and throughout Johore, it was reported here today from Singapore. The same announcement indicated, however, that skirmishes were continuing in the Chash sector, in central Johore. A contingent of Japanese reinforcements has already landed in Batu Pahat, immediately south of the Muar sector, the announcement admitted.

WAR EXPENDITURES OF ¥18,000,000,000 PRESENTED TO DIET

Approved at Cabinet Meeting Saturday and Referred to Lower House Same Day

PASSAGE ON TUESDAY SEEN

Hashida Explains Basic Education Policy—Will Assist Reformed Chinese

The bill calling for extraordinary war expenditures for the 1942-43 fiscal year, totaling ¥18,000,000,000, was approved at the Cabinet meeting Saturday and was submitted to the House of Representatives the same day. The House decided on Saturday to adopt the bill on Tuesday.

Considering the urgent and important nature of the new expenditures for the attainment of the War of Greater East Asia, the House has decided to bring the bill before the general budget committee meeting to be held at 10 a.m. Monday. After hearing the explanations of the Government at a session to be held in camera, the House will adopt the bill immediately. It will then be presented to the plenary session to be held at 1 p.m. Tuesday.

Sent to Peers

On approval, the bill will be turned over to the House of Peers without delay. Including the expenditures called for in the new bill, the aggregate amount of extraordinary war expenditures presented to the Diet since the outbreak of the China Affair, has reached the sum of ¥47,009,767,651.

The Government has decided to raise ¥14,012,983,000 of the next fiscal year's war expenditures by bond issues. The remaining amount will be raised by money turned over from the general and special accounts. In this connection, it is pointed out that the aggregate amount of bonds already issued and the amount to be issued next year combined will total ¥39,960,148,000.

The bill just submitted to the Diet calls for the largest war expenditures since the outbreak of the China Affair, far surpassing all previous bills approved by eight previous Diet sessions. War expenditures approved by the previous eight Diet sessions since July, 1937, when the China Affair broke out, follow:

71st	Diet session	¥510,000,000
72nd	"	2,020,000,000
73rd	"	4,850,000,000
74th	"	4,605,000,000
75th	"	4,460,000,000
76th	"	5,880,000,000
77th	"	3,800,000,000
78th	"	2,800,000,000
79th	"	18,000,000,000

Establishment of a purely Japanese world conception is the objective sought by the Government in its educational policy, Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Saturday.

This statement was in answer to Masayoshi Kimura of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the largest group in the Lower House, who asked about the Government's education policy, after giving it as his opinion that the question of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere resolves itself into one of giving leadership to the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia.

Elaborating on his point, the Education Minister said that the nation's educational policy, which is established and subject to no change, is for the people to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the spirit underlying the founding of the Japanese Empire.

As a practical measure for the attainment of the objective of the nation's education policy, the Government would see to it that a purely Japanese conception of the world will take a firm grip of the people.

Kishi Makes Reply

Answering another questioner, Setsuo Otani, of the Rule Aid League, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi revealed that the Government is earnestly studying the question of the best way in which small and medium-sized merchants and industrialists, who have found it necessary to change their occupations by the Government's policy of adjusting the smaller businesses in the country, can be used in the development of resources in the southern occupied regions.

The mission of the Japanese people, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino told Hyogoro Sakurai, of the Rule Aid League, in his reserved reply to a question asked in the Budget

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Where Japanese Landed

New Britain is the largest and the most important island in the Bismarck Archipelago. In 1919, the island was mandated by the League of Nations to the Commonwealth of Australia by which country it is now being administered. The total area is 10,000 square miles. Volcanic action is very evident throughout the island and one of the largest active volcanoes is Mt. Matupi (above photo), which was taken last June as it hurled its lava. Best harbor is Simpson Haven. The chief town and center of administration, Rabaul, where the Japanese Army and Navy Forces landed, is located at this harbor. Copra is the principal product followed by the shell fishing industry.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

War of Construction

MIYAKO—The War of Greater East Asia is not a war of aggression. It is a war to restore the welfare and happiness of the original possessors of the territories and property by driving out those who have been brazenly staying in others' lands through exploitation and extortionately high taxation. If the aggressors are expelled, no hostile person will remain. Peace and order thus will surely be restored. This is the reason why the present war is distinctly different from a war of aggression. Naturally, a corollary can be drawn from this, that this war means construction, and much time should not be allowed to elapse between the war and the period of construction. It is natural that the construction of the occupied regions has begun to assert itself while the war operations are going on in full swing.

Significance of War Budget

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Government Saturday approved a huge budget calling for ¥18,000,000,000. This amount has set an all-time high of all war budgets submitted to the Diet. A fairly large amount of expenditures necessary for constructive enterprises is supposed to be contained in the bill. The War of Greater East Asia is war plus construction. A great sum of money will be required to buy materials from the southern regions and the necessary money paid out of this budget through a South Region Development Bank in project and other channels. If expenses necessary for economic construction are deducted from the budget, pure war expenses will not be so heavy. War expenses throughout the China Affair so far have averaged between ¥400,000,000 and ¥500,000,000 a month, but from now on the figure will be increased to more than ¥1,000,000,000.

U.S. Plotting to Spread War

ASAHI—The Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro Friday finally passed the proposal to sever relations with the Axis Powers. The proposal had been made by the United States under the cloak of American solidarity in order to drive the Latin American nations to form an anti-Axis confederation.

These countries, unable to withstand the military and economic pressures of the United States have reluctantly supported the United States but a big Power of South America, Argentina, and Chile, which had worked in unison with Argentina, have refused blindly to follow in the footsteps of the United States. As a result, the United States has been compelled to revise its proposal again. The plan, as adopted by the conference in the end, therefore, is quite an emasculated version of the original.

In fact, the original intention of the United States to force Latin America to sever relations with the Axis Powers at once, has been dropped. While it is reported that Brazil has already begun to arrest the nationals of Axis Powers residing there, Argentina is to decide whether it should sever relations with Japan or not after the April elections. Chile is also to leave the decision to the National Congress. At any rate, Argentina and Chile have frustrated the United States' machination to drag all Latin America into the war at once.

President Roosevelt no doubt will go to any length to recoup his failure but the words of Vice-President Castillo, of Argentina should serve as a warning to the rest of the Latin American nations: "Recent history has all-too clearly de-

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RIO PARLEY REJECTS ANTI-AXIS PROPOSAL; PASSES SUBSTITUTE

South American Conference Approves Recommendation After It Is Emasculated

OBSERVERS SEE JOKER

Reiterate Japan Harbors No Hostile Or Aggressive Intentions Toward Latin America

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 23.—The general assembly of the Rio de Janeiro foreign ministers conference adopted a resolution this afternoon recommending severance of diplomatic relations with Axis Powers by all South American countries.

The adopted measure was substituted for the original motion to rupture ties with the Axis nations en bloc, and merely recommends that this action be taken.

The compromise amendment was formulated and presented by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr Enrique Ruiz Guinazu.

Approved at Rio

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—The Pan-American conference of foreign ministers meeting in Rio de Janeiro unanimously voted at 3 p.m. today a recommendation to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, it was reported here today.

Observers here, commenting on the reported approval by the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference at Rio de Janeiro of the compromise declaration recommending rupture of relations with the Axis nations, today said the obvious joker in the action is the adoption of a recommendation instead of a resolution.

Foreseeing difficulties and delays in adoption of the recommendation by the Pan-American countries, the same quarters expressed belief that the Latin American republics are only trying to soothe the United States by seemingly acceding to the United States' wishes.

Previous declarations by Argentina and Chile before the conference convened indicate that these two countries, at least, will deliberate coolly on the advisability of severing relations with the Axis, these quarters said.

Meanwhile, observers recalled repeated public statements made here in the recent past that Japan harbors no hostile or aggressive intentions toward Latin American states.

Hopes to Keep Out

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—When passing through the provincial town of Parana on his way to Rio via Buenos Aires, the Paraguayan Foreign Minister, Luis Arganja, elucidated to a correspondent of the Argentine newspaper La Razon the attitude to be adopted by his country at the forthcoming conference of Foreign Ministers of the American republics.

Contrary to suggestions made by the Dominican Republic that all Ibero-American countries should declare war on Germany, Italy and Japan, Mr. Arganja expressed the hope that a solution would be found at Rio enabling South America to keep aloof from the war without thereby violating any obligations resulting from the Pan-American conferences at Lima and Havana. Such a solution would serve South America's security best, he said.

In this connection the Paraguayan Foreign Minister recalled the stand adopted by the Argentine delegate at

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HARRIMAN MAY BE CHOSEN

Slated for Appointment as U.S. Envoy to Moscow

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—William Averill Harriman, United States Lease-Lend expeditor in London and recently head of the United States mission to Moscow for the tri-Power talks, is believed among Washington circles to be slated for appointment as United States Ambassador to Moscow, according to a Reuters report received here from New York today.

The post at Moscow has been vacant since Laurence Steinhardt, former Ambassador to Moscow, was appointed United States Ambassador to Turkey.

Special Landing Party Also Lands in New Ireland

BURMA PUSH KEPT UP

Imperial land and sea forces have succeeded in landing on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland to the east of New Guinea, according to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:15 p.m. Saturday. The communique said:

"1. Imperial Army and Navy units in close cooperation at dawn on January 23 succeeded in effecting a landing near Rabaul on New Britain, east of New Guinea, after overcoming enemy resistance. They are now extending the field of their successful operations.

"2. A special landing party of the Imperial Navy at dawn the same day carried out a successful landing in the face of the enemy at Kavieng, on New Ireland."

TWO CELEBES TOWNS CAPTURED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE OUTPOST, January 24.—Two northern Celebes towns, north of Kema, were captured by a small Japanese Force of only 40 naval landing troops without resistance from the enemy on January 11, delayed reports received here revealed today. Over 2,000 Dutch troops stationed in the two towns fled upon learning of Japanese surprise landings at Kema.

35 BRITISH FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN

Domei

ON THE BURMA FRONT, January 24.—Mass formations of Japanese Army planes attacking Rangoon twice yesterday, shot down 35 British fighter planes in severe dogfights over the Rangoon airfield. Heavy caliber bombs also were dropped by Japanese warcraft on the airfield, wreaking havoc among military establishments.

RANGOON RAIDED TWICE IN 48 HOURS

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—Air raid alarms were sounded in Rangoon four times during the past 48 hours while actual Japanese bombing raids occurred twice, it was reported here today from Rangoon. In the initial attack, Japanese warplanes engaged the whole British pursuit forces in exhausting combat rendering the enemy aircraft virtually useless for subsequent fighting. During the second attack, which evidently followed according to plan, weary British pilots who rose to challenge Japanese bombers which were three times in numerical strength, ineffectively attempted to ward off the successful Japanese aerial assault.

JAPANESE CAPTURE KAWKAREIK, BURMA

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA, January 24.—Slashing their way into Burma through the thickly forested Shan mountains along the Thailand-Burmese border, Japanese columns Thursday afternoon swept into Kawkareik, a strategic frontier town approximately 70 kilometers east of Moulmein. Enemy forces which are retreating in the direction of Moulmein are being fiercely pursued by Japanese Forces.

7 BRITISH CRAFT DOWNED AT RANGOON

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 23.—Japanese warplanes raiding Rangoon airport today downed seven out of 10 British aircraft engaged in dogfights over the air base. Among the enemy craft shot down were three Curtiss P-40 planes, one Buffalo and two Spitfires. One Japanese machine was forced to land in Thai territory.

FIGHTING SAID RAGING ON BATAAN

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The United States High Command in the Philippines has announced that fierce fighting is raging on the Bataan Peninsula where Japanese troops are attacking United States forces, it was reported here today from Washington. Japanese Forces have been receiving reinforcements, the communique said.

British Send Planes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—Informed military circles in Singapore have revealed that an undisclosed number of Hurricane fighter planes have arrived in Singapore to bolster British defenses, according to a Singapore report received here today. The British air force in Malaya, which had been cut down to an inferior ratio of 5 to 1 against the Japanese, finally has received enough aircraft to counter the Japanese, these circles claimed.

Boat Race Cancelled

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The traditional Oxford and Cambridge boat-race which has been held annually since 1841 will not be held this year due to trying wartime conditions, it was reported from London today. The school authorities, in cancelling the event, declared that it would not be "practical" to hold races. An invitation to participate in the international Red Cross regatta to be held in Berne also has been vetoed.

HEROISM REVEALED IN DAVAO MASSACRE

Foreign Minister Receives Report of Consul Giving U.S. Atrocity Facts

A remarkable tale of Homeric courage in the face of inhuman cruelty is contained in the official report Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo received on January 4 from Consul Haruki Mori of Davao, who gives a graphic account of the American massacre of Japanese non-combatants at Davao, reports the Yomiuri and the Nichi Nichi.

On January 20 the Japanese Forces landed at Davao, and the Tank Corps of the Imperial Army at once headed for the Central School where 10,000 Japanese non-combatants were interned.

As the tanks thundered down the street leading to the gates of the school, the Japanese inmates of the school-building craned their necks out of the windows to watch the arrival of their rescuers. Within the school-grounds there was a company of American soldiers, with about ten machine-gun nests ensconced among the palm trees.

Fire on Civilians

Realizing that they could not do anything against the tanks, the Americans swivelled round their guns, and opened fire on the helpless Japanese within the school-building. Under this deadly barrage the defenseless inmates of the building went down like reaped corn.

Meanwhile, the tanks had arrived outside the gates in a cloud of dust, and there was a brief lull in the machine-gun fire. Seizing this opportunity, Nobushige Ueno, headmaster of the Davao Japanese Elementary School, leapt out of the window nearest to him, accompanied by a few others, and charged through the knee-high grass toward one of the machine-gun nests. Darting through the coconut palms like a scrum-half, with a Berserk disregard for the deadly bullets that whistled past his head, he pounced into the nest, and with a swinging punch that would have done justice to Joe Louis, felled the machine-gunner who rose to meet him. Seizing the machine-gun he then turned its fire on the other machine-gunners, some of whom were already trying to find means of escape from their inevitable doom from the tanks.

The leading tank thundered through the gates, and as it came close to the spot where the fighting master stood, its turret-top opened, revealing the sweat-stained face of its commander.

"Well done!" shouted the commander, "here, take my sword. It will help you to fight!"

Mr. Ueno grasped the naked sword, and brandishing it above his head, so that its keen blade flashed almost dazzlingly in the sun, he rushed through the trees toward another machine-gun nest which was still persistently sending its hail of death in the direction of the school-building.

Charges Into Enemy's Midst

Realizing his purpose, the machine-gunners turned the muzzles of their guns upon him. Mr. Ueno seemed to bear a charmed life as he charged in the face of this deadly fire. Almost as he reached his objective, however, a bullet thudded into his right thigh, and he fell forward into the grass, his sword still in his hand.

Meanwhile, the tanks were pouring into the grounds, and one after another the machine-gun nests of the Americans were crushed under their caterpillar wheels. The American soldiers broke and fled. Some of them entered the school kitchen, where ten Japanese cooks were on duty, trying to cook something for the ten thousand Japanese amidst all the confusion. The sight of these innocent cooks seemed to arouse all the latent savagery in the American soldiers. Trampling them underfoot, they poured boiling water on them till the last vestiges of life had left their bodies. After this act of inhuman cruelty they fled.

Thanks to the timely arrival of the Imperial Forces most of the Japanese interned in the school-building were rescued. Under the cowardly and deadly fire from the American machine-guns, 48 had lost their lives, and many more were wounded. There is no doubt that but for the daring and presence of mind of Mr. Ueno, many more would have been killed.

Hero Dies

Nobushige Ueno was taken to the Army Field Hospital the following day, but despite all efforts on the part of the army surgeons, he died on January 23, a hero in every sense of the word.

Mr. Ueno had been headmaster of the Davao Japanese Elementary School for two years, and he leaves behind him a bereaved family of three, a wife and two children.

Australians Are Nervous

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—With the war approaching the Australian mainland, the Australian Parliament has convoked an extraordinary session to study urgent defense problems, it was reported here from Melbourne today. The Australian Government is growing more nervous daily, especially following Japanese landings on New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, as well as aerial raids on Rabaul, the report said.

May Exchange Consuls

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, today declared that the South African Government is intending to exchange consuls with the Soviet Union, according to a report from Capetown. Negotiations for the exchange of officials have been underway between the South African and Soviet Governments, General Smuts revealed.

Official Report on Lexington Sinking Describes Heroic Action of Submarine

The first official report on the sinking of the United States aircraft carrier Lexington by a submarine of the Imperial Navy in the southwestern Pacific on the evening of January 13 has reached the Navy Ministry, Domei reports.

It was evening, the information indicated, when a submarine of the Imperial Navy observed the Lexington heave on the horizon.

The vessel, the pride of the United States Navy, carrying about 90 planes, was under escort of a number of heavy cruisers and destroyers.

It was the very craft which the Imperial Navy submarine had for days been on the lookout, for an opportunity to do away with it.

The Japanese undersea craft fired two torpedoes in succession when the enemy's huge aircraft carrier came within range.

When it had discharged the second torpedo the submarine was attacked by destroyers escorting the aircraft carrier. Immediately it submerged.

Presently the submerged Japanese craft heard the sound of the torpedoes released by it traveling through the water.

Then the sound of terrific explosions came to the Japanese ship. It was clear that the torpedoes had found their marks.

Seven minutes later, there were two more explosions in quick succession, and the Lexington, the hope of the United States, was no more.

COMMONS TAKES UP AIRDROME DEFENSE

British Air Minister Opens Day's Session With Statement on Vital Subject

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—British Minister of Aviation Sir Archibald Sinclair Thursday opened the session of the House of Commons with a statement on the defense of airdromes.

This subject has interested the British public immensely since the loss of the important airfields on the Malay Peninsula. In both Houses strong criticism has been heard for some time regarding the inadequate defense of these airfields. Mr. Churchill had given his consent to the discussion of this subject in Parliament immediately after his return from Washington. However, the matter was originally to be discussed in secret session, but the plan was dropped later.

Makes No Reference

Sir Archibald Sinclair did not refer to the airdromes in Malaya in the course of his statement and his remarks were confined to the declaration that the measures taken in Britain for the defense of these airfields were excellent. He stated that during air raids the commanders of the air forces were in direct command of all the defense forces such as fighters, anti-aircraft, searchlight batteries, barrage balloons, etc. If there should be an attack by land against airfields, he was in the position to give his orders directly to the nearby garrison.

Replying to the request that more planes should be sent to Singapore he said that there were a large number of German bombers not far from Britain which constituted a constant danger for the British Isles so that the defense of England had to be constantly on the alert.

May Seek Election

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—With the rift between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Conservative Party members growing more serious, the opinion is gaining ground in London that the Prime Minister may seek to stifle his critics in a three-day war debate next week by threatening to dissolve Parliament to test his personal popularity with the nation in a general election.

The London Daily Mail today quoted an unidentified Cabinet official as saying, "Some people had better be careful or they may find themselves involved in a general election. Then we will see where they stand."

SHORTAGE OF UNIFORMS HITS BRITISH ATHLETES

Players Need More Clothes Coupons to Replenish Depleted Supply

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Soccer players in Britain are facing a grave crisis because they do not have enough clothes coupons to replenish their supply of uniforms and boots, according to a London dispatch.

Football players, like everybody else, need wearing apparel more urgently than football uniforms and as a result, they show little inclination to exchange their precious coupons for football shorts or boots.

For this reason it was reported the Football Association has appealed to luckier coupon owners to give some of their extra coupons to less fortunate football players.

U.S. ARMS PROGRAM MAKES NO PROGRESS

America's Plan to Shift Industries to Wartime Basis Only Exists on Paper

Transocean

MADRID, January 17.—The change of the United States industries from peace to wartime basis, from which President Franklin Roosevelt expects fantastic results in 1942, is not making much headway.

The New York correspondent of the paper Ya, Francisco Lucientes, reported that so far America's program to shift the peacetime industries to a war basis has only existed on paper.

It was indicated that the President of the United States had made an announcement concerning the achievements to be made by the American armament program. Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's opposing candidate in the presidential election, was appointed as a member of the National Council for War Industry.

"A country like the United States with its complicated bureaucratic machinery and its enormous economic framework cannot change without some friction from a peace to a wartime basis," the correspondent stated.

"It is manifest that the war is already affecting the interests and the ways of living of the workmen and the employers, especially in the automobile industry which is certainly the most important industry in the United States."

The construction of tanks in a factory which had so far produced motor cars was easy after the first tank had been built. But a certain time had to elapse to change the whole equipment and staff of skilled workers. All this affected the profits of the employers and the wages of the employes, causing much dissatisfaction.

"At Detroit," the correspondent continued, "there are days when the General Motors is obliged to have 9,000 workmen temporarily idle although wages are paid to them for the time being for patriotic reasons."

The effect which the war in the Pacific had on the industries in the United States, with the loss by the United States of the raw material sources, is apparent from the $400,000,000 fund set aside by Washington for the production of synthetic fiber. For urgent military equipment, it is stated, 400,000 tons will be required in 1942 although the output in 1941 was only 12,000 tons.

The newly created National Council for War Industry is entrusted with the task of finding a solution for all these big and difficult problems which are confronting the war industries in the United States, the correspondent concluded.

Rio Parley Rejects Anti-Axis Proposal; Passes Substitute

(Continued From Page 1)

the Havana conference. The prudent policy of this delegate had found a way out of a dangerous situation, he added.

At Rio, too, Argentina should take the leading role for the purpose of maintaining peace for South America. Arganja went on the support the suggestions that a political bloc be formed of such countries which, like Paraguay and Argentina, held the same views on the political situation.

The Paraguayan Foreign Minister mentioned that during his brief stay in Buenos Aires he would sign a trade agreement between Paraguay and Argentina.

Japanese Soldiers Taken by Surprise In Town Near Bangkok—By Gala Welcome

Kanchana Buri, a town northwest of Bangkok, found itself in turmoil as numerous Americans and Britishers poured into the town soon after the proclamation of the current war. But now that the Japanese Forces have come, Thai citizens are expressing their hearty welcome to the Japanese soldiers and order has been restored in and around the town, reports an Army Press Corps member who recently entered the same town, according to the Kokumin. The report follows:

"Kanchana Buri is a small town northwest of Bangkok but is an important place as a center of communications between Thailand and Burma. When the War of Greater East Asia was declared and a Japan-Thailand alliance was announced, many Americans and Britishers, who had been residing in Bangkok, rushed into this town and consequently prices in Kanchana Buri soared skyhigh.

"When the Japanese Forces entered the town, the soldiers were surprised at the enthusiastic welcome accorded them, the inhabitants waving Japanese and Thai flags in their hands. The Imperial Army, in answer to the welcome of the Thailanders held a reception with the mayor and other dignitaries as guests, and then a band concert for the ordinary residents.

"The Army Press Corps members who entered Kanchana Buri after the troops were also warmly welcomed. A Thailander took me into his shop and showed me a picture pasted on the wall. It was an old color print describing the Battle of the Japan Sea. The shopkeeper, with ardent gestures, expressed his admiration for the Japanese Army. I was very much moved to see a Japanese color print in such a far-away place. Some nameless Japanese might have cherished this picture by which to remember his motherland."

ENEMY PROPAGANDA REFUTED BY GAYDA

American Shipping Losses Too Numerous to List, Says Noted Rome Editor

Domei

ROME, January 23.—Anglo-American propaganda, claiming that Japan's naval victories are illusory and that in the long run, Japan will have to bow to the industrial power of Britain and the United States, was refuted today by Virginia Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, in an article entitled "Japan's resources."

British and American propaganda before and after the Greater East Asia War, indulged in describing Japan's exhaustion after four years in China, and that in any case, Japan could not offer much resistance in a war against Anglo-American imperialism, Mr. Gayda said.

Once again Anglo-Americans are wrong, because the facts are different from those depicted by their propaganda, which is now directed in Latin-America in an effort to drag those countries, more or less innocent victims, into the war.

Mr. Gayda pointed out that besides having a source of raw materials in Manchoukuo and occupied China, Japan has now wrested rich territories in East Asia from the Anglo-Americans and is quite ready for a long war, while the United States has only Latin-America to turn to as a source of raw materials. This, Mr. Gayda said, is quite the reverse of the situation before the war.

In commenting on the progressive losses in merchant and naval vessels suffered by the United States, he said, it is impossible to list fully all American ships destroyed or damaged by Japanese action during the war.

National Ideas, Spirit to Be Inculcated At New Training Institute Due in June

In order to train the Japanese people so that they may be fully awakened to the sacred national system and the Japanese spirit, the Government has decided on establishing a National Training Institute and promulgated regulations on the official system for the same institute Saturday, reports Domei. The institute is to commence business next June.

The National Training Institute will be housed in the hall of ceremony at Koganei, Tokyo Prefecture. Dormitories, main building, gymnasiums for archery, Japanese fencing and judo and purification hall have been built around the ceremonial hall. When work begins, teachers of Government schools and leaders of other organizations are to be trained at the institute.

Chuichi Matsuoka, president of the Utsunomiya Agricultural College, has been appointed the first director of the same institute.

Mr. Matsuoka was born in Iwate Prefecture 1881, graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, 1906, and successively held the posts of a professor at the Morioka Agricultural College, chief of the Yamagata Experimental Institute of Agriculture, president of the Miyazaki Agricultural College, president of the Tokyo Agricultural College and president of the Utsunomiya Agricultural College.

War Expenditures Of ¥18,000,000,000 Presented to Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

Committee on Friday, is to bring arable land in the southern occupied territories under crop and otherwise develop the territories with their vast resources still untapped.

Meanwhile, the Budget Committee was called to order at 10:10 a.m. on Saturday.

Yadanji Nakajima, of the Rule Aid League, the first interpellator of the day, addressed most of his questions to Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi.

Drastic Reforms Asked

He insisted on drastic reforms in official circles. He considered it absolutely necessary to reorganize the Finance Ministry, and Commerce and Industry Ministry in whole, and the Planning Board in part to permit these organizations to function as though they constituted a Munitions Ministry.

The Commerce and Industry Minister's reply came that the Government had already taken steps designed to enable the administrative machinery to play a full role in the completion of the program of establishing the nation's war structure on a firmer basis.

He personally believed that what matters was the state of mind of officials rather than the official system.

Answering another question from the same interpellator about oil in the southern occupied regions, the Minister said that the Government has taken steps to ensure that as much oil as possible will be drilled in the regions under Japanese control.

Mr. Nakajima asked whether the Government did not intend to reform the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company to enable it to include the whole of East Asia in its field of activity.

He was told by the Commerce Minister in reply that the Government which is alive to the immensity of the role to be played by iron in the construction of the co-prosperity sphere is planning the reorganization of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company to permit it to be in a position to meet the bulk of the requirements of countries working for the co-prosperity sphere.

Assistance to small and medium sized merchants and industrialists was the subject of the principal question raised by Mr. Otani, the next interpellator.

He asked about the future policy of the Government in dealing with the problem of the smaller merchants and industrialists facing the prospect of losing their work under the Government's policy of controlled economy.

To Strengthen Economy

The Commerce Minister stated in reply that reorganization of existing industries and enterprises in the country was absolutely necessary to strengthen Japan's war economy. He wished that he could have been able now to indicate the Government's program of aiding those merchants and industrialists, who would have to change their employment in the process of the construction of the nation's wartime economic structure.

"It is impossible," he went on, "for the Government to promptly arrange for these people to occupy themselves in occupied regions in the south at the present stage of military operations. I hope to be able to say something definite about what the Government is going to do for them before the current Diet session is over."

Then the critical question of the Government's educational policy was raised.

Mr. Kimura asked Education Minister Hashida whether he was absolutely sure that under the Government's educational policy the Japanese are qualifying themselves for the task before them of leading the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia.

The reply from the Education Minister was to the following effect:

Text of Reply

"The nation's educational policy is established. Fundamentally, it will not be subject to any change whether the nation is facing an emergency or not. It rests on the Imperial Rescript on Education granted by the Emperor Meiji.

"The attitude to be adopted by the Japanese toward the question of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript. The aim of the nation's educational policy is to see that the people are penetrated with the spirit of the foundation of the Empire.

"We are afraid that we will not be very clear if we say that the preoccupation of the educational authorities is how to clarify the nation's structure. We will be more effectual if we say that the task of those, who are engaged in the education of the people is to establish firmly a Japanese world conception. The way for one to acquaint oneself with the spirit of the foundation of the Empire is by learning in what light the world at large should be viewed with one's feet firmly planted on Japanese soil.

"The concern of the educational authorities is to see that the Japanese view on the world is established and that it has a firm grip on the minds of all Japanese.

"All educational problems confronting the Government will have solved themselves when the Japanese have realized that they are the subjects of the Empire and set themselves to train themselves in mind and body so that they will become the inhabitants of the country founded by the Emperor Jimmu.

Need for Revision

"We admit that there is a need for revision of the educational system. All educational institutions must be adjusted to permit the full performance of their functions in the situation, which has been caused by the outbreak of the war. We think that the time has come to settle for once the question of shortening school terms, which has been held in abeyance for a long time."

In reply to another question from the same interpellator, the Education Minister said that he would work for the realization of his questioner's proposal for the full payment of the cost of compulsory education by the State.

Continuing his interpellation in the afternoon meeting of the Budget Committee, Mr. Kimura suggested that the Government should take steps to acquaint the people with the spirit, which propelled the Imperial Forces to obtain the brilliant results at the beginning of the Greater East Asia War.

Education Minister Hashida gave his ready approval to the idea suggested by the questioner.

Mr. Kimura deplored the considerable time devoted to the instruction of students in English. He contended that by taking pains to make the students gain knowledge of English, the authorities so to speak, were compromising with the English-speaking race, the elimination of whose influences from Greater East Asia was the immediate objective of the present war.

To Continue English

The Minister's reply was that he did not consider necessary the elimination of English altogether from the school curriculum.

Kuranosuke Koyama, who next was given the floor, asked questions about the Government's policy in promoting the development of the southern occupied regions.

There were two points in the reply returned by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board.

1. Those Chinese merchants, who have submitted to the Imperial Forces will be allowed to engage in enterprises which would provide an opportunity for them to cooperate with the Japanese.

2. The military authorities are using every care in the disposal of enemy properties.

In reply to another question from the same interpellator, President Suzuki said that the properties of Chinese merchants, who are reluctant to submit to the Japanese Forces would be seized if necessary.

The next interpellator, Yadanji Nakajima, raised questions about the 1942-43 national budget.

He was assured by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya that any serious difficulty would not be encountered in executing the budget. The Minister flatly stated that there is no intention on the part of the Government to revise the estimates.

He took the opportunity of stating that the system of military notes in the occupied territories was inaugurated as a provisional measure. Moreover, he stated the system would be maintained and developed if the financing institutions operating in the occupied regions supported it.

The committee adjourned at 5 p.m.

Hongkong Banks Reopen

Domei

HONGKONG, January 24.—Local branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan today resumed business as a first step toward establishment of a new banking structure here. Business, however, will be limited for the time being to transaction of public money and general safe-keeping of money.

Palestine Prices Jump

Transocean

ANKARA, January 14.—The continual price increase in Palestine has called forth much dissatisfaction among the population according to reports received here from Jerusalem yesterday. The authorities are charged with having neglected to fix maximum price for all goods.

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THOUSANDS TRYING TO QUIT SINGAPORE

Food and Water Shortage Placing Citizens in Extreme Uneasiness

Alarmed by the rapier-like thrust of Japanese Forces advancing southward, 1,000 Singapore residents are endeavoring to escape the British garrison by fleeing toward the Malayan mainland, the Nichi Nichi correspondent reports from Gemas.

The reason for the mass evacuation is said to be the lack of food and water in Singapore as well as the havoc caused by accurate Japanese bombings.

The report adds that all roads leading out of Singapore, especially in the region around Johore Bharu, are jammed with private automobiles, bicycles, furniture and personal effects belonging to those fleeing the doomed island.

Likewise, it is revealed that all the main roads are rendered almost useless militarily due to the over-crowded conditions, but British transports and troops, unmindful of the civilians crowding the roads are smashing through and injuring many people.

The food and water shortage reached major proportions as water had been strictly rationed to twice daily. British authorities also are guarding jealously the water supply and the pipeline leading to Singapore Island from Johore against Japanese air raids since it is Singapore's only water supply and lifeline.

As a precautionary measure against Singapore being turned into another Dunkirk, the report states the British have assembled more than a hundred transport ships in Singapore harbor ready for instant evacuation.

It is understood, however, that the transports are exclusively for the British and American residents of Singapore while Asiatics including Chinese, Indians and Malayans will be left behind should a general exodus be ordered.

Turks Extend Service

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—The Turkish Parliament yesterday unanimously passed a bill extending compulsory military service in Turkey to three years, according to an Ankara report received here today.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

monstrated what sort of fate awaits a nation which enters war without sufficient preparations."

Chungking's Dilemma

HOCHI—It has become evident recently that the Chungking regime is beginning to reconsider its attitude toward the Anti-Axis Powers. This is not only due to the continued losses of the British and American forces, but also, to the statements of the British First Lord of the Admiralty, A.V. Alexander and Secretary Knox of the U.S. Navy to the effect that Britain and America are too busy with the war in Europe to bother about aiding the Chungking government. Certainly Chungking is beginning to realize that the aid it has been receiving hitherto from Britain and America had as its motive the utilization of the Chungking government as a cats' paw in their designs against Japan. Japan on her part is willing to incorporate Chungking into the New Order in East Asia, if Chungking will wake up from its silly dream of depending on Britain and America. If Chungking desires to save herself she must first undergo a change of heart, and be converted into an obedient disciple of Japan.

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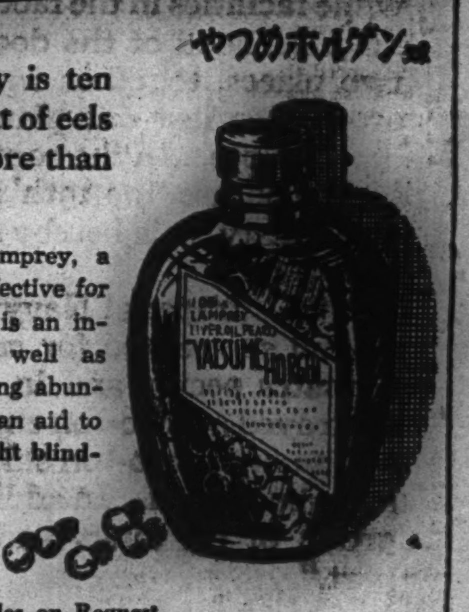

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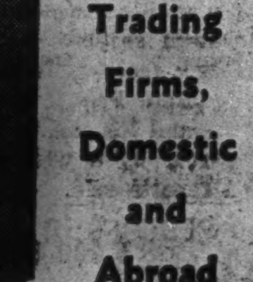

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ORIENTALS ON WAKE SEE TABLES TURNED

It's Americans Who Are Now Forced to Labor on Erstwhile U.S. Island

The arducus but sometimes pleasant life of the Japanese soldiers stationed in Wake Island was reported by a correspondent of the Nichi Nichi there.

When the Japanese Forces landed on the island, they were unable to convey their intentions to the American soldiers because they could not speak English. A bright idea, to disarm the Americans, however, came to one of the Nippon soldiers. He pulled the sleeves of the enemy soldiers and made signs. The Americans, seeming to have understood the meaning, immediately took off their uniforms. "Primitive means of communication are available even in this time of civilization," a sergeant remarked with a smile, reports the correspondent.

Filipinos, Chinese and Hawaiians on the island are swollen with pride. They seem very much pleased to see the Americans, who had hitherto driven them hard, forced to work under the leadership of the Japanese. They are now actually witnessing the status of the Orientals elevated.

Canned meat which had been stored by the enemy is plentiful. Meat invariably for breakfast, lunch and supper bores the Japanese soldiers, who are accustomed to the Nippon dishes, so they satisfy themselves by preparing "sashimmi," or slices of raw fish, out of tunny they catch in the sea.

Another inconvenience is the shortage of pure water. The soldiers are dreaming in vain for a bath in fresh water, for they have not enjoyed a bath since they landed on the island.

In Wake Island day dawns at 3 a.m. and sun sets at 3 p.m. The soldiers are upset by the violent change in their daily routine.

PLANS DISCUSSED TO SEND FINN CHILDREN TO SWEDEN

Minister in Stockholm to Give Lecture on Problems Confronting Nation

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The Finnish Minister of Social Welfare, K. A. Fagerholm, arrived here last evening from Helsingfors in order to discuss with competent Swedish quarters the question of sending Finland's children to Sweden.

During his stay in Stockholm, Minister Fagerholm will give a lecture on the social problems confronting Finland during the present war.

It is announced that up to this present 80 Swedish doctors have been on voluntary duty in Finland at various times since the outbreak of hostilities, and that at the present moment 15 of them are working behind the Finnish front.

PLANS COUNTER-MEASURES

Vichy Hurt Over Reports Egypt Will Freeze French Assets

Transocean

VICHY, January 15.—France is at present considering counter-measures against Egypt in case the British reports asserting that all French assets in Egypt were to be handed over to the De Gaullists should prove true.

It was stated in Vichy on Wednesday that the Egyptian envoy in Vichy, Fakri Pasha, will be received by the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, Charles Rochat, and will be asked whether or not the reports are correct.

Meanwhile, great indignation and anger have been aroused in Vichy by the report published in the London Daily Telegraph announcing that a committee consisting entirely of De Gaullists would politically interrogate all Frenchmen living in Egypt.

NEW ITALIAN-DANISH PACT

Agree to Further Increase Exchange Of Commercial Goods

Transocean

ROME, January 10.—A further increase in the exchange of goods, which developed favorably in the past year, is provided in a new commercial agreement signed between Italy and Denmark, according to an announcement today.

Under the terms of the pact, Italy will obtain cattle, pigs, fish and raw materials in exchange for textile goods and vegetables.

BRITAIN REDUCES RATIONS

Foodstuffs Cut Down Because of Threats to Supplies From Abroad

Transocean

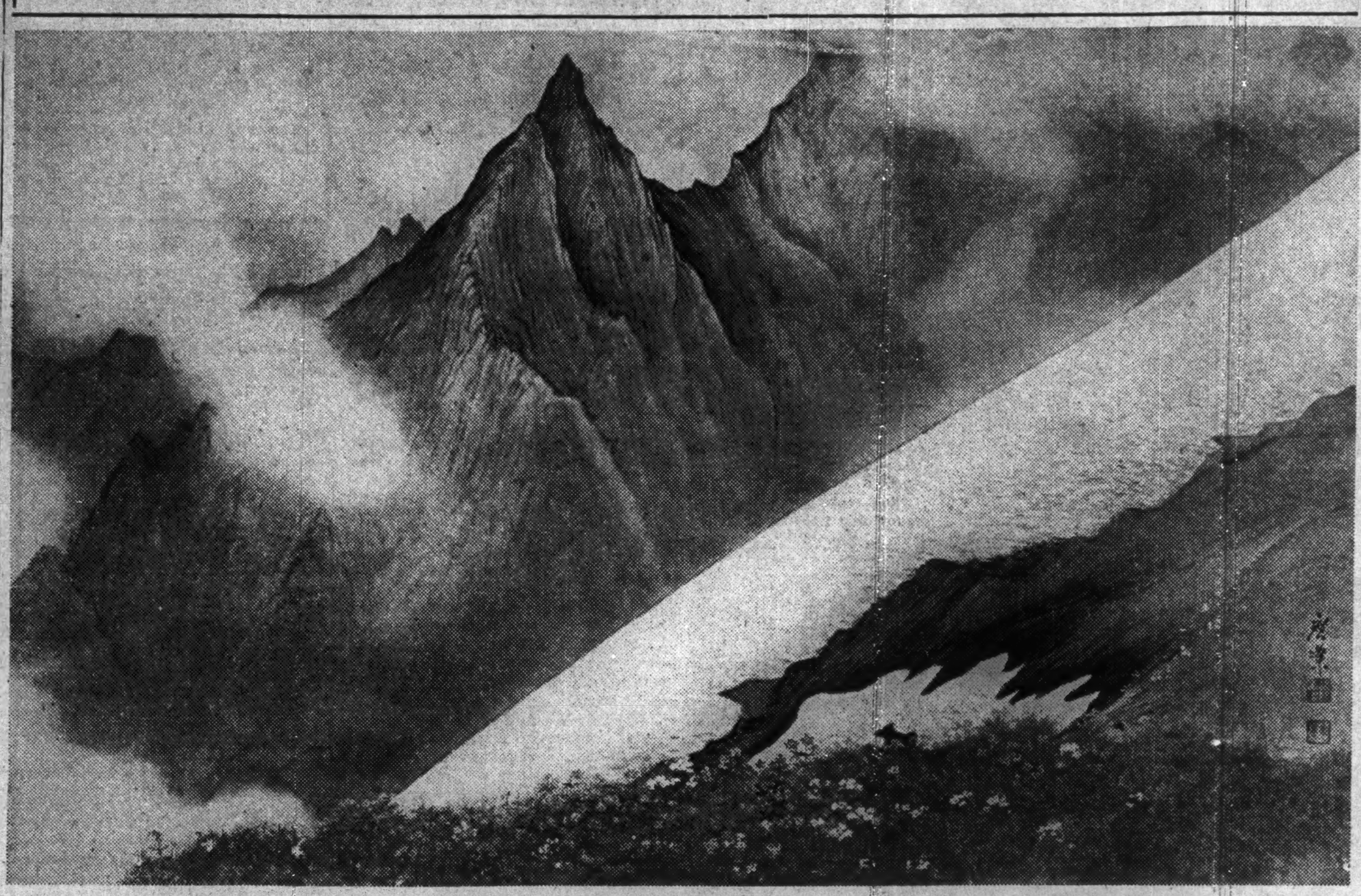
STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Reduction of sugar, butter, fat and cheese rations in Britain was announced by the British Minister of Food yesterday, according to reports received here from London.

The British Minister of Food motivates these reductions to the threat to British supplies from abroad due to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

Art Works Removed

Against possible air raids, leading works of art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, have been decided to be removed to a safe place in the country, reports a special dispatch reaching a vernacular from Shanghai. Similar precautionary steps will be taken for the National History Museum of the city, adds the same report.

Masterpiece



GERMANS GIVING AID TO FRENCH FARMERS

Agricultural Production for 1940, 1941 Seasons Extremely Satisfactory

Transocean

BERLIN, January 16.—An enlightening survey of the support rendered occupied French territory by the German occupation authorities, especially to promote agricultural production, has been published by competent German quarters.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities with France, the German occupation authorities devoted their attention to promoting agricultural production in the occupied area. In the summer of 1940 the German military authorities provided sufficient farm hands by employing 500,000 war prisoners to harvest crops. Also many captured horses and horses unfit for military campaigns were promptly placed at the disposal of French farmers in the occupied zone

Many damaged tractors were replaced and repaired and, wherever necessary, these were also provided with the necessary motor fuel by the German military authorities.

The harvest in 1939-1940, sown by Frenchmen, yielded 2,355,760 tons of wheat. In the autumn of 1940, the German occupation authorities endeavored to get higher crop results for 1941. The Reich provided French agriculture with some 49,000 tons of potatoes, 15,000 tons of summer wheat, 900 tons of summer barley, 1,000 tons of linseed, 800 tons of peas and 200 tons of winter rape for seeding purposes.

The wheat crop in occupied France, for example, then increased in 1941 to 2,979,204 tons. During harvest time in 1941 the German military authorities again placed a large number of farm hands at the disposal of French farmers by granting leave to a large number of French war prisoners, simultaneously forbidding employment of farm hands in other professions and compelling all farm hands employed in other industries to return immediately to the farms.

In addition, the German occupation army provided farmers with teams and and vehicles of all kinds as well as horses to enable them to harvest their crops. During the months of July and August 1941, the German occupation army reports show that 100,000 working days were performed by soldiers and 30,000 working days performed by teams aiding French farmers during the hay season.

An additional 40,000 working days were performed by soldiers and 15,000 by teams during the grain harvest.

The German occupation army thus harvested in various departments an average of 25 per cent of the entire French crop. In some districts German troops were responsible for about 50 per cent of the harvest.

The German army of occupation, in an effort to help French farmers and to increase French agricultural production in general, effectively fought potato bugs, which are found in abundance in France.

Many French decrees were enforced to promote agricultural production and to assure a good supply for the French population.

INCOME TAX FOR CUBANS

First Time in Their History People Have to Pay

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—For the first time in Cuba's history, Cubans will be forced to pay income taxes.

According to a report emanating from Havana, the Cuban Government has decided to cover its war expenditures by levying taxes of 1 per cent on incomes of from $1,200 to 2,400 a year, and 9 per cent on all incomes in excess of the latter figure.

Special taxes will also be applied on luxury articles and on various entertainments.

Eight Views of Mt. Hakuba

By KOGYO TERASAKI (1866-1919)
(Painted in color on silk)

Owned by Baron Kishichiro Okura

This is one of the eight pictures by Terasaki treating Mt. Hakuba of the Japan Alps. Peaks with snow remaining on them in summer are viewed from different angles. Though depending upon sketches, the painter nevertheless showed originality in formalization.

Kogyo Terasaki is from Akita Prefecture, studied painting under Suian Hirafuku (1844-90), and came to Tokyo when young. In the 1890's he formed his group, the Nippon Seinen Kaiga Kyokai (Japan Youth Painting Association) in opposition to the conservative Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai (Art Association of Japan), and attempted the establishment of a new Japanese art. Afterward he was recognized by Kakuzo Okakura and joined him in the foundation of the Institute of Japanese Art in 1898. Later he was appointed professor at the Tokyo Fine Art School and judge of the Art Exhibition of the Education Ministry. He was also elected Artist to the Imperial Household. Kogyo Terasaki's style of painting in general is traditional, but in coloring and shading is to be detected the influence of Western painting. He painted many portraits as well as landscapes.

(This is the second of a series of masterpieces of Japanese art presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser as its regular Sunday feature in conjunction with the Society for International Cultural Relations.)

OFFICIALS AT CHUNGKING HIT ANGLO-U.S. FORCES

Allies Lack Vision and Determination in War, Says Chiang's Newspaper

Transocean

SHANGHAI, January 14.—Commenting on the Malay situation, Chungking's army organ, the Sao Tang Pao, yesterday expressed regret that the British authorities in Malaya had shown themselves lacking in both vision and determination, states a Chungking dispatch.

"The Pacific war having been a subject of discussion among the Japanese for decades, the Americans were yet caught off guard at Pearl Harbor, the Philippine defenders were left to fend for themselves with a small force and the British force in Malaya are putting up a weak resistance," stated the paper.

All these facts surprised the Chinese, the article continued. "By lack of vision is meant the failure of military preparations beforehand and by lack of determination is meant hesitation on the part of the British authorities to lay waste all resources in the path of the enemy troops. In America, a special committee is looking into the Pearl Harbor case while British Parliamentary critics have raised voices regarding the conduct of war in Malaya."

The paper concluded by expressing the hope that these mistakes would not be repeated in the future.

WINTER WEAR TO TROOPS

4,003 Carloads of Fur, Woolen Articles Delivered to German Forces

Transocean

BERLIN, January 15.—The fur and wool collection of the German people yielded a total of 67,232,686 pieces of all kinds, Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels announced Wednesday evening.

Exactly 4,003 carloads of furs and woolen articles had been delivered to the German Armed Forces and most of these have already been distributed among the troops.

In Berlin alone the collection yielded 4,637,017 pieces of warm clothing.

ENFORCES GASOLINE RATION

Passenger Cars and Motorcycles in South Africa Affected

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—Gasoline will be rationed in South Africa as from February 1, the South African Minister for Commerce and Industry, R. Stuttaford, announced in Pretoria recently.

According to the official report, the rationing will be applied only to passenger cars and motorcycles. However, the gasoline consumption on trucks and other vehicles is also to be strictly controlled henceforward.

POLISH LEGATION CLOSED BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT

Official Reason Given Was That It Carried on Espionage Activities

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 23.—The Legation of the Polish Emigre Government and also the Polish consulates here were closed by the Spanish police. At the same time six members of the Polish Legation staff were arrested.

It was officially stated that these measures of the Spanish Government were motivated by the fact that the Polish Legation as well as the consulates carried on espionage on behalf of foreign Powers. It was added by well-informed quarters that the Polish diplomatic and consular officials took advantage of their privileged position in order to provide Spanish revolutionaries as well as communists hiding in Spain with diplomatic passports thus enabling these subversive plotters to escape. The material seized by the police at the Polish Legation and at the various consulates is so large that its study is expected to require some time.

MEXICO ARRESTS JAPANESE

Sub Scare Causes Round-Up of Six Fishermen

The Mexican Government has arrested six Japanese fishermen as fifth columnists and has ordered compulsory migration of 800 Japanese into the interior as a result of a submarine scare, caused when a Mexican fisherman claimed he sighted on Wednesday a Japanese submarine off the Mexican coast, reports the Yomiuri.

It moreover states that simultaneously, the Mexican Government has compelled all Mexican vessels to keep within sight of the coast at all times.

Early Spring Predicted

Transocean

ANKARA, January 16.—Migratory birds were seen over Jerusalem at the beginning of the second week in January flying in a northerly direction, leading to the belief that spring will come early this year, according to reports from Jerusalem.

DUTCH ENVOY PABST DIES IN TOKYO AT 69

Japanese Government Offered Best Medical Facilities To Late Minister

Obituary is announced of General J. C. Pabst, Netherlands Minister to Tokyo, who passed away at 6:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Luke's Hospital, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, of a heart disease, at the age of 69.

The deceased Minister showed signs of a weakening heart, which attending physicians said came from a high blood pressure on January 18, at the Netherlands Legation, where he was confined since the commencement of hostilities between his country and Japan.

He was taken to St. Luke's the next day through the good offices of the Japanese Government and placed in the care of Dr. Yasuo Ikeda, one of the best physicians that could be secured for the patient.

In spite of best medical attention possible, the ailing Minister succumbed early Saturday morning, it was announced by the Foreign Office a few hours later.

Since taking office as Netherlands Minister to Japan on July 7, 1923, until his fatal illness, he faithfully and ably discharged his duties. One of the longest-resident foreign diplomats in Japan, he was a holder of the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun.

Services in University

For consoling the souls of servicemen of the Imperial Army and Navy who sacrificed their lives in the Philippines for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the first memorial services were held in the compound of the Far Eastern University at Manila with quarters concerned attending, it is reported from Manila.

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AID OFFERED TO NISEI

With new developments in East Asia, many openings have been created for Nisei residents in Japan. To make these channels available to them, the Nisei Association of Japan offers the facilities of its organization to all Nisei in need of counsel. Those wishing to obtain information are advised to communicate with the undersigned.

**SOYEN YAMASHITA, general secretary
Nisei Kyokai.**
No. 48, 1-chome Aoyama Minami-cho,
Akasaka-ku.

MORO TRIBE FREED BY JAPANESE NAVY

Sultan Made Mayor of Jolo And Pledges Cooperation With Nippon

Another Asiatic race has been freed from the yoke of American influence, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from an undisclosed place. This time the Moro tribe inhabiting Jolo Island, which is located southwest of Mindanao Island in the Philippines, has been awakened to the cause of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and is now cooperating with the Japanese Forces.

The correspondent states that when the Imperial Navy's landing party occupied the Jolo Island on December 25, some of the panic-stricken inhabitants fled into the jungles and even attacked the Japanese units several times. The cause of the misunderstanding, he says, was attributed to the malicious propaganda disseminated by the United States.

However, he declares amity now reigns on the island for the tribe soon realized the peaceful aim of Japan.

As a result of the Japanese commander's persuasion that Japan's mission is not of a bellicose nature, the correspondent states that the queen of the Moro tribe began to understand the true meaning of the present war, and her sultan husband, who fled to a neighboring islet returned to Jolo Island to pledge allegiance to the Japanese as well as to render all cooperation.

To show their appreciation to the sultan, the Japanese Forces in turn have named him the mayor of Jolo, the capital of Jolo Island, and in this new capacity the sultan has been given the power to control all the Moro tribes in the island.

The correspondent declares that on January 11, the sultan accompanied by more than 20 dato or headmen of the barrio called on the Japanese commander to pledge their allegiance. On that occasion, the commander told them that the current war was started for ousting Americans and Englishmen, who have been exploiting the wealth of their island.

In reply to the commander's speech delivered through an interpreter, the sultan-major replied that he had once been to Japan and is well acquainted with the fact that Japan is a powerful and faithful country. In this connection, it is claimed that the sultan is an educated man for he studied law in Manila.

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CONDITIONS IN SUMATRA DESCRIBED BY JAPANESE

Says Dutch Built Pill-Boxes In Medan—Natives Hostile To Rule in Sabang

Yuhei Komai, manager of the branch office of the Miyazaki Trading Company, who had long been living in Medan and who returned home last November, described to a Domei correspondent the general aspects of Medan and Sabang, which are now shivering under the furious attacks of the Japanese Air Force.

"Medan is situated on the northeastern coast of Sumatra and faces the Malacca Strait," he said. "The population is about 10,000, one-third of which is Chinese, while the Japanese residents total about 400. The Governor-General of Sumatra resides in this city. The buildings are modern and beautiful."

"Chief agricultural products around Medan are tobacco and rubber, both of which are claimed of superior quality.

"Last fall, all the Dutch nationals under 45 were requisitioned to undergo military training, ready to organize an army. As preparations, pill-boxes had been built around the city and the horse-race track was rebuilt as a military barrack."

Regarding Sabang, he said it is an island in the northern extremity of Sumatra with a population of 6,000 and that it has a free port, where vessels on the European line replenish coal and water.

He states a Dutch company is monopolizing the municipal administration, the affairs of the port, communication and finance of Sabang. With reference to anti-Dutch sentiment, he said the natives in and around the city were very fierce in resisting the Dutch so that the latter was forced to establish military administration in the opposite coast district.

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D.E.I. EVACUEES PLAN BODY

Organizing of South Development Association for Serving Nation

With the purpose of serving the nation with their first-hand experience, evacuees from the Dutch East Indies decided on organizing a South Development Association and held its inaugural meeting 2 p.m. Saturday at the lecture hall of the Nichi Nichi.

Authorities of the Welfare Ministry, and Foreign Office and other people concerned to the function attended the meeting. According to the principles of activities declared at the meeting, the same association aims at helping the enterprise to be carried out by its member, rescue works for the poorer members and assistance in employment.

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GOEBBELS PRAISES NIPPON'S SUCCESSES

Political, Strategic Import of Japan's Entry Into War Emphasized

Transocean

HAMBURG, January 16.—The political and strategic significance of Japan's entry into the war against United States imperialism and British world tutelage was emphasized by Dr. Joseph Goebbbels, Minister of Propaganda, in an address last night at the Hamburg Town Hall to leading Hamburg personages.

This was one more proof to the world, he added, "of the good and absolutely secure status of our cause."

In his speech, which was chiefly devoted to a portrayal of the present world situation, Dr. Goebbels spoke of the great successes of the Japanese Armed Forces in East Asia, and the internal ramifications of this worldwide conflict.

Germany, he said, had always highly rated the Japanese Armed Forces, the Japanese people and Japanese leadership, and they were proving themselves today.

Japan, Dr. Goebbels declared, suffered from the same unsolved problems as Germany and Italy. It was, however, fully in keeping with the notorious arrogance of the Anglo-American warmongers, he added, that they completely miscalculated Japan's military potentialities and possibilities—a mistake for which they had had to pay dearly right at the start.

Japan's Victory at Hawaii Unparalleled in History

(Continued From Page 6)

mandant Rizzo, of the Italian Navy, by penetrating the port of Fiume in May, 1917.

If it is found necessary to bring in for comparison the night attack made outside Port Arthur on February 9, 1904, by destroyers belonging to the First Fleet of the Japanese Navy, there of course can be no objection on the part of the writer. But it appears more appropriate to consider this naval incident in the light of the initiative-taking strategy adopted by the Japanese Navy at the time, or as an instance of the death-daring spirit which has been its tradition. The night attack outside Port Arthur was made on the eve of Japan's declaration of war against Russia and at once won its own niche in the world war annals.

World Record

In the scope of results achieved it was regarded as a world record in itself. A dozen Japanese destroyers, forming three flotillas, made a surprise attack on Russian warcraft lying at anchor outside the port. This assault took place five minutes after midnight on the morning of February 9 and was directed against the Russian battleship fleet, resulting in heavy damages to the battleships Letvizan and Tzezarevitch and the heavy cruiser Palreda. Almost by one stroke Admiral Togo's battle fleet gained 20 per cent against the enemy force. Russia, admitting its defeat, dismissed the commander-in-chief of the naval force based at Port Arthur, a naval event forming an interesting contrast with the present battle of Hawaii.

With all interesting features of the night attack on Port Arthur notwithstanding, the writer is confining his attention to the British attack on Taranto and the Italian sortie into Fiume for the present purpose, because the former was made by the use of aerial torpedoes and the latter by small craft venturing forth into an enemy base, and as such both easily lend themselves to comparison with the battle of Hawaii.

(To Be Concluded)

'Kan-Geiko', Practice in Cold, Observed From Old

(Continued from Page 6)

Ward, running all the way in his thin clothes for two hours, said he is praying for health and success in life.

A woman, about 40, arrived in a thin white kimono. She undressed and entered the purification compound in a loin cloth and went through the service in the same way as the others did, throwing the water over herself several times with a small hand pail and muttering her prayer to Acala. "You are very earnest in your service. Is any member of your family ill?" she was asked. In response, she said: "No Sir, I have a small store, and I thank the deity for health and strength to carry on with my business. Of course I pray for further business prosperity. One cannot hope to succeed in business unless one is really enthusiastic and earnest about it. Yes, I have been making this pilgrimage every night."

'Nangyo-Kugyo'

In Japan, all such ascetic practices, religious or otherwise, are known as "Nangyo-kugyo" and have been in existence from time immemorial. They are a Japanese method of training spirit and body and are practiced as conducive to the concentration of mind, physical and spiritual endurance and fighting spirit, making men and women calmly composed and unflinching in the face of hardship and difficulty.

Free Meals Served

Transocean

ATHENS, January 17.—No fewer than 500,000 meals are served daily in community kitchens to the population in Athens and Piraeus, the Greek Red Cross announced yesterday. The occupation authorities have placed a considerable amount of foodstuffs and fuel and a large number of vehicles at the disposal of the Red Cross, it was stated.

Uber Allen Gipfeln Ist Ruh

Photo By B.T.I.

Mountains, Forests and Poetry

Five Woods of Kiso, Made Popular Through Folk-song, Source of Inspiration to Artists of Japan

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

"The German forest belongs to the German people. It is the task of those who hold it on fief from the people, or who manage or tend it, to protect and cherish the forest as a basis of German culture; to foster its beauty as a source of enjoyment and strength for the German people; to preserve and expand it as a means of national defense; to find work within it for German fellow citizens, and to provide the German market with its products in maximum quantity and quality, at the same time constantly bearing in mind the needs of the future."

These are Marshal Hermann Goering's words uttered in his capacity as the Reichsforstmeister. Those who are familiar with German folk-lore, poetry, fairy tales and legend will readily understand how intimately the forest is interwoven with the people's life. Millions of depressed souls, German or otherwise, have emerged from the depth of despair, refreshed and hopeful, by repeating Eichendorff's praises of nature's beauty and friendliness as expressed in the forest. And who of us, weary of the burdens of life, has not found solace in the towering silence of the forest tree-tops, remembering Goethe's eight lines ending with "Thou wilt rest also." What can be more deeply quieting, more solemnly elevating than the forest.

Let us turn to the Forest of Kiso, one of the "three magnificent forests of Japan" and unravel what treasures it holds for us.

In the days of the Tokugawa regime (1603-1868) there were five highways starting at Yedo (present Tokyo), three of which connected the Shogunate capital with Kyoto where the Emperor resided. One was the Tokaido, celebrated by the wood-block prints of Hiroshige, which was a shore route along the Pacific coast. The midland highway was the Nakasendo (or Middle Mountainous Road). It was known as Kiso-Ji or the Kiso Way because it cut through the Kiso Mountains, celebrated for their magnificent forest.

MOUNTAINS:

Between the Northern and Southern Alps runs the River Kiso, and the Nakasendo wended its way along this torrential river. The two best-known mountains of the Kiso region, Mt. Ontake on the north side of the river, and Mt. Komagatake on the opposite side of the river, mark the peak of a mountain range known as the Central Alps, which lies between the Northern and Southern Alps. The Central Alps are largely of granite formation, and because they tower nearly three thousand meters above sea level between the two rivers Kiso and Tenryu, they have presented a serious obstacle to cross-country traffic in that region. Komagatake (2,957 meters) is often called Kiso-Koma, as there is another Mt. Komagatake (2,966 meters), in the Southern Alps, known as Kai-Koma. The renowned Kiso Forest begins at the northern foot of the Kiso-Koma and extends, across the River Kiso, toward Ontake.

Kiso-Koma is the representative of the Central Alps or the Kiso Mountain Range proper. However, its granite formation, snow-capped top, dwarf pines, and alpine plants are not the pictures one inevitably associates with the Forest of Kiso. For some reason, Komagatake has not been given due recognition despite its beauty and magnificence, and while man has beaten track atop Ontake for nearly four hundred years now, it is doubtful if anyone climbed Komagatake before the 1780's.

Ontake (3,063 meters). To the two million followers of the Mitake-kyo (one of the 13 Shinto cults) Ontake is the veritable Mecca, to which thousands of them throng each year to pay homage. It also affords one of the favorite peaks for the summer alpinists, as the view from its top is a rarity indeed. Through centuries, it has been the theme of a popular folksong which begins with the words:

"High on the mountains of Kiso
It is cold in summertide."

FOREST:

"The Five Woods of Kiso" has always meant "the best" in lumber produced in Japan. This includes the Hinoki (Japanese cypress), Asunaro (Thujopsis dolabrate), Koyamaki (umbrella pine), Sawara (Chamaecyparis pisifera, a kind of cypress) and Nezuko (Thuja Standishii). In addition to these, there is an abundant growth of Sugi (cryptomeria or Japanese cedar), Momi (fir) and Tsuga (hemlock). On a higher level are found arctic flora such as the Tohi (Picea jezoensis) and Kara-Matsu (Larix Kaempferi or kind of larch).

The magnificence of the Kiso Forest is not an incident of nature. Of course the forest region is blessed with good soil and abundant rainfall. But a great contributing factor has been human care for the past three and a half centuries. For, under the semi-Shogunate rule of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (ruled 1583-1598), one of the feudal lords was appointed to give special protection to the Kiso Forest, and when the reins of government shifted into the hands of the Tokugawa shoguns, the Kishu Tokugawa, one of the three Tokugawa families, undertook the protection and control of this region.

The popular saying went: "One tree is worth one head"; so strict was the enforcement of the rules prohibiting people from cutting wood. Under this Tokugawa rule, the Forest was made an official property, divided into three classes: Suyama or the most thickly grown part of the forest, reserved for the breeding of falcons, where no intrusion was permitted; Tomeyama, a section where timber of particularly excellent quality was found and where no wood-cutting was permitted. Even in the last section, a ban was placed on the "Five Woods" during the Hoei Era (1704-1710).

During the Kyoho Era (1716-1735) a certain portion of this area was allotted for private ownership, but the portion was less than one per cent of the total Forest, and even within this small area the "Five Woods" were banned. Private ownership was indeed less than nominal.

POETRY:

Aside from the magnificance of the forest, the Kiso region has a wealth of natural beauty, with high mountain peaks and rapid streams. Perhaps the most picturesque spot is Nezame-no-Toko, where the River Kiso joins forces with the Odaki and cuts sharply through the rugged bed of black mica and granite. The dark green forest, the crystal-clear stream reflecting the blue sky and the glittering white rocks produce an unspeakable contour of natural beauty.

Legend holds that this is where Urashima Taro, the Japanese version of Rip van Winkle, started on that fateful fishing expedition which has made him one of the dearest figures of Japanese nursery rhymes.

A short way upstream, on the old highway, there is another celebrated spot which has furnished an immortal poet with a theme remembered by all Japanese. That is the Kake-Hashi hung over the chasm. Basho, the great haiku master in Japanese history, while journeying through Kiso, lost his way in a fog in the mountain. For what seemed like hours he felt his way along a narrow and dangerous path, at each step getting nearer to the sound of a rushing torrent far below him.

Trembling, he turned a corner; the fog was blown away, and he was out in bright sunlight at the head of a little rustic bridge suspended over a deep gorge. Looking at the blue sky above, at the white water below, at the tangled grasses and the vine-wrapped trees that climbed the steep side of the cleft, he was carried out of himself completely. Not knowing which was sky or trees and which was Basho, he found himself almost unconsciously exclaiming:

Kake-Hashi ya
Inochi o karamu
Tsuta-Kazura

Translated, it reads:

"Around existence twine
(Oh, bridge that hangs across the gorge!)
Ropes of twisted vine."

Of more communal origin and perhaps less artistic inspiration is the song called "Kiso Bushi" of which the first two lines were quoted in the foregoing. This folksong is sung to the bon-odori (or bon dance) at the time of the bon festivities. Urabon-ye (or Obon, and bon in compounds) the most popular of all the annual festivals in Japan, is the celebration in memory of departed souls.

It is observed from July 13 to 16. During the bon days the bon-odori is held everywhere at night. The grounds of temples and shrines or public squares are chosen for the nightly performance of the dance by a group of local young men and women, not barring the old, who, clad in a uniform yukata (summer undress) or wearing a tenugui (cotton head-band), dance away the whole night, singing local bon-songs, beating time with their hands and feet.

For the masses of people who toil away their lives in hard labor, this is the only opportunity for merriment and community social life. The bon-odori of Kiso has been a very typical one, and its melody has penetrated the rest of the country as a most representative folk song:

High on the mountains of Kiso
It is cold in summertide
A warm coat I'd send my love;
A warm coat I'd send my love,
A pair of stockings, too.
Tokose keenasho abayo
Don don!

RADIO PROGRAM

Sunday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk on "The History of America and Britain's Crimes," by Akira Nakakoji.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Hyotaro Kashiwabara; Patriotic Poems Recital by Nobuo Nakamura.
9:00 "The Records of Victories" (Phono-film 9th Edition).
10:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under Hermute Fermer: "The March Album of War of Greater East Asia," and others.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Japan Aviation Orchestra under Tsunetora Kageyama: Orchestra "Japan, Germany and Italy Aerial March Album,"; Chorus "Aerial Song Album"; Children Songs (records).
1:00 Story Telling "The First Sea Fight," (S. Toji) by Kanya Morita; Samisen Music; "News Songs on War of Greater East Asia," by Eiichi Uchida, Ichiro Fujiyama (vocal solos), Nitchku Male Choir and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Yuji Koseki.
3:00 News; Spring Sumo Tournament Last Day Matches, relay from the Ryogoku Sumo Ring.
5:00 News; Music.

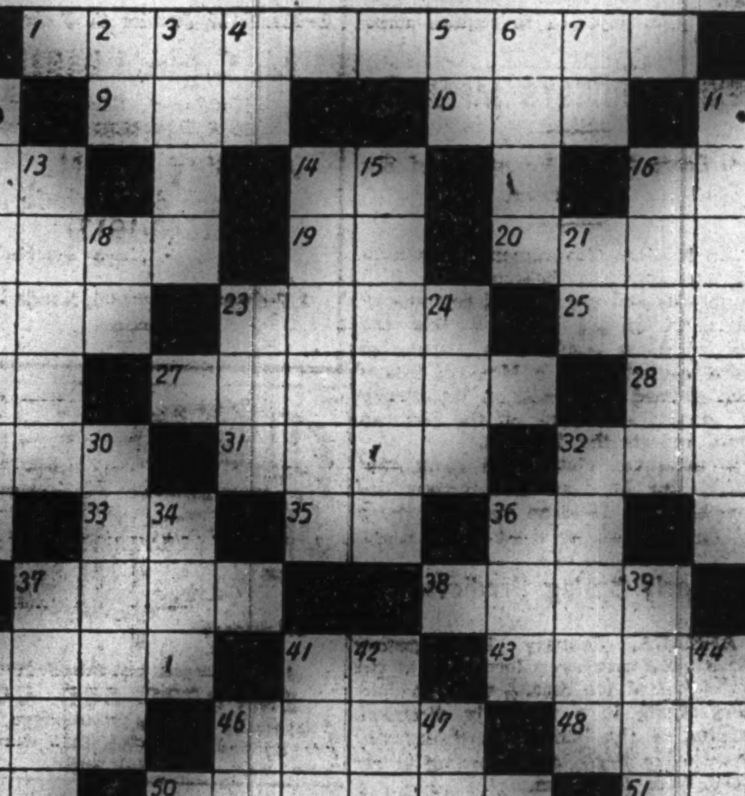
— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Serial Talk on the Co-Prosperity Sphere "Indonesia."
6:30 Talk on "Rubber in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Kanichi Arimura.
7:30 "The Review of Last Week's War Situation."
8:00 Noh Song Recital; Trumpet Marches by Fumio Minamizato and others.
9:00 News; Radio Drama "Tanuki" or "The Badger," by Fujio Nagahama and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 1

(Naval Victory Special)



ACROSS

1. Venture.
9. Prevent friction.
10. Inlet.
12. Preposition.
14. Oomph.
16. Find oneself.
17. Negation.
19. Diminutive suffix.
20. Business.
22. Secure.
23. Hot spring resort in England.
25. Australian bird.
26. Order of payment.
27. Islands in the Pacific.
28. Shipping document.
29. Article (backwards).
31. Discretion.
32. Original writings.
33. Gold.
35. 2/3 of motion picture company's name.
36. Georgia.
37. Highly strung.
38. African pick-me-up.
40. Misfortune.
41. Deputy Lieutenant.
43. Festive.
45. Corrode.
46. South Sea island.
48. Clamour.
49. Exist.
50. Half there.
51. Saint.

DOWN

2. Negation.
3. Season.
4. Elevated railway.
5. Sun god.
6. Rainbow.
7. South Manchuria.
8. U.S. seaplane tender.
11. Send packing.
13. Inspire sympathy.
14. Naval battle (2 words).
15. Drive.
16. Lays deadly eggs.
18. Afternoon.
21. That fellow.
23. Flutter.
24. Success.
30. Get the full benefits of a stove.
32. Scene of Anglo-Japanese fighting.
34. Groove.
36. Chief prince of Meshech and Tubal.
37. Company.
39. Lamentation.
40. Infusion.
41. Spoilt.
42. Principle.
44. Appropriate.
46. General Intelligence.
47. Parent.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change MELT into HARD in four steps. (Example: Change POT into CAN in three, thus:

POT, COT, CAT, CAN.

Use each time an accepted English word and change only one letter at a time.)

(Answers to Crossword Puzzle Next Sunday)

ROOSEVELT CALLED GREATEST CRIMINAL

For He Destroyed Sanity of Public Opinion, Says Chinese Magazine

Transocean

NANKING, January 13.—An article carrying the headline "Roosevelt is the greatest criminal of modern times" is contained in the latest issue of the bi-lingual fortnightly magazine, Voice of New China, which is just off the press.

The article states inter alia: "It was only upon the invitation and by the tolerance of President Roosevelt that British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden in 1939, long before the outbreak of hostilities was enabled to make a series of highly inflammatory speeches throughout the United States.

"The reason for President Roosevelt's invitation to the Foreign Secretary was lack of courage on the part of the President himself to place war schemes before the American public.

"Roosevelt, while step by step inciting other nations of the world into war, neglected to put his own house in order where gangsterdom continued to be glorified. In fact, he acted in the same manner as a Chicago gangster, who imports Detroit gangsters to do his dirty work.

"While his country, with unemployment, communist agitation and moral degradation, would have offered a gigantic task to any responsible statesman, Roosevelt stood for war and, by hook or crook, decided to attain his aim by mobilization of a huge propaganda machine.

"Roosevelt slowly but surely destroyed the sanity of North American public opinion until finally, misled citizens actually believed that they had certain grievances against Germany and Japan.

"Despite all efforts, however, he failed to provoke a shooting war with Germany since sane elements in the United States were not yet fully silenced and Congressional opposition was still alive.

"Roosevelt then turned toward the Pacific and with shameless provocations approached Japan. Fearing defeat, just as in regard to Germany, Roosevelt made impossible demands on Japan, which if the latter had accepted would have placed her in the position of a third-rate Power.

"Now, Roosevelt has his war. After the last gun will have been silenced and the smoke of the last ruins will have been blown away, the world will stand up and recognize that Roosevelt has been the greatest criminal in modern times," the article declares in conclusion.

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BACHELOR wants English-speaking experienced amah for helping at table, ironing, house keeping. Write with references. Box 479, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 483, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wanted for family of two. Takaki, 7 Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Tel. Setagaya 3419.

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED baby-amah and cook-amah wanted by Japanese family of mother and baby. Good salary offered. Apply Box 456, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN family wants table amah immediately. Telephone Aoyama 36-2274. Magnus.

WANTED young housekeeper to act as single maid in small house, from morning till 5. Experience not wanted. Wages ¥25. Box 481, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family a first-class, experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, 28 years old, good references, seeks position in family working for legation or embassy. Apply Box 471, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE or baby-amah. Experienced woman seeks position immediately in Tokyo or vicinity. Write to Box 482, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl seeks full or part-time office work. Scientific work if possible. Good typist, speaks English. Please apply Box 581, Japan Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE woman with good knowledge of English seeks job in Tokyo. Good typist. Owns machine. Please apply Box 475, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

MEDIUM-SIZED godown with small office, or without office. Apply to Box 578, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

EUROPEAN style cottage in Karuizawa for the summer. Please apply to Finnish Legation, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

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FOREIGN style house in Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku. 3 rooms with bathroom, servant quarters, flush toilet. Rent ¥30. Apply Hinode Shokai, Phone Kyobashi 56-5454.

TWO-STORIED foreign style house. 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy. 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters, garage. Apply Masujima's office. Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

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ITALIAN lessons given by experienced teacher either at his or pupil's home. Please apply Box 474, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PROFESSIONAL teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CAMERA Super Ikonta by Zeis Ikon, Tessar lens, automatic timing device, half-size photo device, with leather case and metal stand. Binoculars with leather case. Iron stove for rental. Postage stamps and albums with stamps systematically arranged. To highest bidder. On view any afternoon. Box 472, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE very good condition, full sets for dining room, drawing room, study, bedroom, etc., also electric sewing machine, refrigerator. Can be seen Monday-Wednesday, 2-5 o'clock, at 132-C Bluff, Yokohama. For information, telephone Ginza 57-0986.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2 chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing, Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

ORIGINALITY NEEDED TO DEVELOP SOUTH

Government to Ask for Display Of Japanese Genius to Exploit Resources

PREMIER TOJO MAPS PLAN

Points Out Four Fundamental Principles in Expansion Program

For the economic development of the southwestern Pacific area inhabited by more than 100,000,000 people and gifted with rich mineral and agricultural resources, the Government will bring the originality and high enterprising spirit of the people into full play under rigid control of the State, says the Asahi.

In the House of Representatives on January 23, Premier General Hideki Tojo drew a clear-cut picture of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere while Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, outlined Japan's program for developing the southern regions mainly from the economic point of view.

Four Principles Outlined

Four fundamental principles upon which Japan's southward expansion program rests, the Premier declared, are the securing of vital natural resources for the use of Japan, the prevention of the flow of raw materials from the South to countries hostile to Japan, the securing of supply lines of the Japanese Army and Navy in the war zones by utilizing the materials produced in this region, and cooperation with Japan of Japanese and native enterprisers in the South.

To begin with, the Government will fix the order for the development of natural resources, designate the objectives to be developed, and select persons to be charged with the task of carrying out the development projects.

To Utilize Past Experiences

In choosing the persons, however, the Government will be very careful in the light of experience obtained through the development of Manchoukuo and China. It will avoid inaugurating a corporation anew for the development of natural resources. The Government will neither carry out the development projects in the form of joint undertakings nor recognize the management of enterprises by such control associations of industries in this country, as the Iron and Steel Control Association.

Instead, the Government will let experienced and competent individual corporations go to the South independently, and the initiative and high enterprising spirit of the leaders of these corporations will be brought into full swing for the development of the abundant mineral and agricultural wealth of the South.

Therefore, a trust like the Manchurian Industrial Development Corporation, and a great holding company like the North China Development Company will not be created for the development of the southwestern Pacific area.

Funds From Special Banks

The individual corporations which have been entrusted by the Government with the task of enforcing development projects, will buy on the spot from the Japanese Government authorities all the materials they need for the operation of the projects, and for business management, employ men from Japan and natives. All the funds they need for these purposes will be furnished by a special bank which will shortly be established by the Government for the particular purpose of financing Japanese enterprises in the South in the future.

All the goods produced by these selected individual corporations will be purchased by the Government, and shipped to this country to be sold at fair prices to the general public, though some of them will be earmarked for military use as well as for the Vital Materials Management Corporation which is to store up all the materials vital for the defense of the country.

GOVERNMENT DECISION FOR SOUTH APPROVED

Business Favors Policy of Not Creating New Firms To Develop Resources

Business circles in Tokyo believe it correct that the Government will not establish corporations and business establishments and other similar enterprises to carry out the development projects in the South Seas region, the Asahi reports.

They say that the creation of corporations anew for the development of the South will not only make the situation complicated but reduce the efficiency of developing the natural resources in the region.

Peace and Order First

With regard to the methods to be employed for the disposal of the goods to be produced by Japanese enterprisers there in the future, they are voicing the opinion that export and import of goods from the South would have to be conducted by the Government until peace and order are restored in the war zones.

Meanwhile the same paper reports that as all the matters regarding finance in the South will be taken care of by the proposed southern regions development bank, all the banking corporations in this country save the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and a few others which have their branches in the region at present, will not be permitted to conduct monetary operations there in the future.

N. China Development To Absorb Toa Power For Electricity Unity

The electric power industry of North China will shortly be placed under a unified control, when the North China Development Corporation absorbs the Toa Electric Industry Company as part of its expansion program. The Toa Electric Industry Company, with a capital of ¥30,000,000 is now running several electric power firms in North China. Meanwhile, the development corporation has decided to increase its capital and the bill to this effect was submitted for deliberation at the current session of the Imperial Diet. The funds to be thus raised will be appropriated for investments in subsidiary firms.

FIRM LEVEL HELD IN SHARE TRADING

Speeches by Foreign Chief Togo And Planning Board Head Stir Market

Prices were maintained firmly on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

The speech made by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in the Diet Friday about the present diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, and the enunciation made by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board in the Diet the same day on the concrete steps to be taken by Japan for the economic development of the southwestern Pacific area, and the favorable war news reaching here from the Malay and Burmese fronts Friday, made all traders cheerful.

Take Firm Tone

All the shares firmed up at the opening of the market. In the long-term division, high prices were offered for shipping shares, Odawara Express and Tokyo Development, although tobacco stocks were nailed.

On account of lack of incentive, the bourse issue was rather stationary all through the morning session. The stock closed at ¥133.70.

Both in the short-term and long-term divisions, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Uraga Dockyard and rubber shares advanced noticeably, welcoming the Government's announcement of its southern regions industrial development program in the Diet Friday.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday morning's session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spinning (50)	63.4	u .1	64.1	64.5
Do. new (25)	35.6	d .2	35.9	36.1
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	152.5	d1 0	153.8	155.4
Do. new (25)	95.9	u .1	96.6	97.3
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	89.3	d .2	....	89.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	72.4	d .6	....	73.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.9	u .4	33.7	38.2
Electro-chemical (50)	59.6	....	60.1	60.6
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.1	....	63.3	64.0
Japan Min (50)	63.0	d .3	64.1	64.2
Manchuria Ind (50)	59.8	u .1	60.1	60.5
Tokyo Stock (50)	134.3	u .1	135.1	135.5
Do. new (50)	133.7	u .1	134.9	135.6

Second Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	d .2	112.7	113.8
Do. new (37½)	95.8	u .5	96.5	96.8
O. S. K. (50)	102.1	....	102.2	102.9
Do. new (37½)	85.8	u .7	86.1	87.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	82.1	83.0
Do. new (25)	54.6	d .2	54.7	55.1
Uraga Dockyard (50)	....	....	132.5	87.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....	....	102.6	103.4
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	u .1	76.3	76.9
Iwaki Col (50)	31.2	....	31.7	32.0
Steel Tube (50)	76.9	d .1	77.1	77.9

Third Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	68.0	68.0
Japan Fat (50)	62.5	d1.0	63.1	64.0
Japan Soda (25)	....	....	30.9	31.0
Japan Oil (50)	81.9	d .3	82.4	83.1
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.0	....	51.3	51.5
Nichiro Fish (50)	75.1	u .6	75.6	75.6
Shochiku (50)	58.8	d .6	59.1	59.6

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
First 4s	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85
Second 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.7	134.1	133.7	133.7
N. Y. K., old	111.6	112.5	111.5	111.7
N. Y. K., new	95.7	96.3	95.3	95.8
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.6	153.0	152.6	152.7
Kanegafuchi, new	95.6	96.1	95.5	95.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.8	89.2	88.5	88.7
Osaka Stock, new	74.2	74.3	73.8	73.8
S. M. Railway	67.8	67.8	67.7	67.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.0	103.4	103.2	103.4
Tokyo Light	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9
Hitachi Works	76.2	76.2	75.6	75.6
Japan Steel Tube	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.6
Japan Oil	82.3	82.8	82.1	82.3
Japan Mining	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8
Manchuria Ind	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.7

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Established 1899

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NAVY TO HELP OUT SHIPPING PROGRAM

To Get Part of Administration Handled by Communications Ministry

With a view to adjusting the relations between the construction of warships and mercantile vessels to speed up shipping expansion which is considered prerequisite to the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, part of the shipbuilding administration will be transferred from the Communications Ministry to the Navy Office, declared Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima Friday in reply to an interpellation by Kyujiro Okazaki in the House of Representatives. Minister Terashima disclosed that the Communications Ministry was contemplating a large-scale shipbuilding program.

The Communications Minister also made another important declaration to the effect that the Government might introduce to the current session of the Imperial Diet a bill for the speeding up of shipbuilding on a planned basis. He said, "Mercantile ships are now being smoothly operated under the close cooperation of the Communications Ministry and the Navy Office."

Attracts Wide Attention

The reference by Vice-Admiral Terashima to the shipbuilding problem attracted wide attention not only among shipowners and shipbuilders but among general economic leaders who have been feeling to an increasing extent, the need to speed up ship construction since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Following is the excerpt of the Minister's declaration at the House of Representatives Friday:

"The Communications Ministry is now striving to eliminate the stumbling block in shipbuildings and the adjustment of the relations between the construction of warships and mercantile vessels. Mr. Okazaki stressed the necessity of placing shipbuilding under the jurisdiction of the Navy Office and suggested that the Communications Ministry should handle the problems of marine transportation. It is impossible, as a matter of practice, to place shipbuilding and shipping under the control of different ministries. At present, however, all the major shipyards are partly controlled by the Navy Office.

Goods' Distribution Needed

"It is necessary to adjust the distribution of materials and labor for the building of commercial and warcraft on a unified basis. For this purpose, the Navy Minister is invested with authority to superintend the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry.

"A shipbuilding bill has not yet been submitted to the House of Peers and Representatives, but the Government may introduce it at the current session of the Imperial Diet, because the need for more bottoms is one of the most important problems confronting wartime Japan."

In reply to an interpellation by Sankuro Ogasawara, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, who wanted to know the Government's shipping and shipbuilding policy for the southern regions, Communications Minister Terashima asserted that the Ministry was considering priorities in labor distribution in occupied areas for shipbuilding yards. He added that docks in occupied areas are now being placed under the military administration. The Communications Ministry, the Minister revealed, is considering the construction of wooden vessels in order to improve the marine transportation conditions. As to the proposal for the construction of ferro-concrete ships, he declared that such a plan had not been contemplated yet.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
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Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
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East Affairs Consultation Staff Flooded With Letters Asking About S. Pacific

The Greater East Asian Affairs Consultation Room which was opened a few days ago in the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is being deluded with letters from people in every corner of the country, asking for information of every kind and description about the southwestern Pacific area, reports the Miyako.

One man expresses his hope of devoting his life to the development of the South Seas region under the Japanese Flag. Another man, who is apparently one of those job-changers, wants to know whether he and his family can find some decent jobs somewhere in the South.

Still another asks for information about the economic projects to be carried out by Japan in the South Seas region, because "he has some money to spare for investment."

The officials in charge are now doing their best to give out as much information as they can collect to each inquirer, but they will issue warnings to those, who, the officials think, are possessed by the "get-rich-quick" spirit, because this sort of people is apt to misunderstand the real purpose of the War of Greater East Asia and to go astray from the lines of the Government's policy with regard to the industrial development of the southwestern Pacific area.

In this connection, one official told the press Friday that he was glad to know that the creation of the room had made such a great sensation in all quarters.

"All the letters we have received so far are written in earnest spirit," he said, "but it is a regret to note that some of them are still possessed by the idea that they can make a fortune overnight only if they go to the South.

"In order to develop the South in line with the national policy, we have to prevent all the people affected by the 'get-rich-quick' spirit from rushing to the southern regions."

The official also mentioned that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association had a plan of giving proper training to those who wish to settle down in the South in the future prior to their departure for the countries in the South.

BACKS 4-POINT PLAN FOR OCCUPIED AREA

Kiyoshi Goko, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Chief, Upholds Premier Tojo's Ideas

Wholeheartedly supporting the four-point policy for the administration of affairs in occupied areas which was clarified Friday by Premier Hideki Tojo at the House of Representatives, Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, declares in an article in the Nichi Nichi that the policy clearly shows the direction in which businessmen and industrialists should proceed toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Strengthen Priorities

Mr. Goko proposes as emergency measures to cope with the current situation, the more active development of domestic natural resources, the strengthening of the priorities system in economic activities, the reorganization of the industrial structure so as to place equipments on a basis of more efficient operation, consolidation of small manufacturers and traders, the smoother movement of commodities between Japan and other countries in the co-prosperity sphere and operation of ships on a planned basis.

"As far as the current war with the United States and the British Empire continues," says Mr. Goko, "a considerable amount of materials and various commodities will be consumed for the execution of the military operations, while the restoration to normality of the occupied areas and the development of natural resources will take some years. Even if the development work progresses, it is quite difficult, for shipping reasons, to supply Japan Proper with resources from the southern regions. In these circumstances, Japanese people must be resolved to endure various inconveniences, so that their determination to realize a new economic order in East Asia, will materialize.

Up to Japanese Leaders

"Now that British shipping influence has collapsed, it is the responsibility of Japanese economists to take the leadership in the development of natural resources and the industrial reconstruction in the southern regions and to adjust the demand and supply of commodities there. Although the Government has decided to enforce State shipping management, the keynote in the shipping problem should lie in the speeding up of ship construction. If the plan for the expansion of ship bottoms up to 15,000 tons, a figure which is twice the tonnage that existed before the outbreak of the China Affair, is to be realized, the priority system in shipbuilding must be strengthened."

NO SPECIAL GROUP TO CHECK UP GOODS

However, Investigation of Vital Materials to Be Speeded Up

"Special officers for superintending the coming campaign for the investigation of vital materials will not be appointed," declared Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in reply to an interpellation at the general meeting of the House of Representatives.

Relative to the Vital Materials Management Corporation Bill introduced to the House Friday, Soichiro Kita of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members questioned the Commerce and Industry Minister on the appointment of special officers for the supervision of stores of vital materials, and over the reports submitted to authorities by the people. Minister Kishi's reply follows in gist:

Must Make Quick Checkup

"I believe that uninspected goods in the country form a considerable amount. A survey of them must be conducted with all possible speed to facilitate the execution of the great national object. Every bit of vital resources available must be mobilized and stored by the Vital Materials Management Corporation.

"The investigation campaign, however, is not designed to incriminate those owners of vital materials who neglected to report but to make the maximum use of available materials possible. A perfect understanding exists on this question between this Ministry and the Justice authorities.

"In connection with the execution of the investigation of vital materials, no special officers for superintendence will be appointed, but some other suitable means will be adopted."

Bill Clearings

January 24
(In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	156,040	110,440
Balance	25,309	24,266

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves ....¥ 82,000,000

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SMALL MEN'S ROLE STRESSED BY KISHI

Commerce and Industry Chief Says They Can Supply Goods for South

The need of mobilizing small manufacturers and dealers for supplying daily necessaries to the people of the Japanese occupied areas in the southern regions, and the reorganization of small manufacturers and dealers through their respective associations was stressed Friday by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, at the general meeting of the budget in the House of Representatives, reports the Chugai. The gist of the Minister's statement follows:

War Enhances Production

"The importance of productivity expansion through the adoption of a priority system continues to grow in relation to the development of the War of Greater East Asia. The entire field of industry must, in response to the demand of the nation, be reorganized, to make available technique, skill and factory equipments to the highest degree of efficiency. This will mean the reorganization and consolidation of some of the small industrialists and dealers indispensable. This consolidation policy will continue in force in the future.

"But since the daily necessities of the people of the Japanese occupied areas of the southwestern Pacific must be attended to, our small manufacturers must be mobilized at the earliest opportunity to boost production of miscellaneous articles.

"With regard to the method to be applied in future for the consolidation of small manufacturers, when the various control associations are in full function, small manufacturers will be consolidated. In the meantime the current 'manufacturers association system' will be utilized and associations will be authorized to manage to the best of their judgment, the undertakings for the consolidation of the small dealers or manufacturers."

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ....¥ 77,000,000

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Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.7	+ .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.8	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.9	+ .50
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.60	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	106.05	Same

NEW SALVAGING COMPANY PLANNED BY FIVE FIRMS

Added Importance of Saving of Wreckage With War Prompts Decision

Preparations are going on by five marine transportation companies to establish a salvaging firm to be called the Greater East Asia Maritime Association, reports the Nichi Nichi. The capital of the company will be ¥1,000,000 but an increase of ¥10,000,000 is planned with the eventual expansion of the company.

These five companies have decided on the new company in view of the fact that salvaging has taken on an added importance with the development of the War of Greater East Asia.

The projected company will be independent of the Japan Salvage Company, the general belief being that it has a monopoly of salvaging sunken ships.

The five promoters of the project are the Yamashita Steamship Company, the Miyaichi Company, the Okadagumi, the Amakusa and the Kitagawa Industries.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 24
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,978,593
Over Issues	278,593
Deposits	538,387
Loans	499,538

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 58,080,000

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Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

TO PICK SOUTH SETTLERS

Repetition of Bad Influx as Happened In China Not Wanted

"Careful attention on the choice of settlers to the southern regions will be conducted by the authorities," declared Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board Friday, at the general budgetary session of the House of Representatives.

The Government will set up a sound and permanent principle regarding the choice of emigrants to the southern regions and will not stick to the hand-to-mouth measures adopted hastily to restrict the number of undesirable men who wished to settle in China as in the course of the incident. Future settlers to the southern regions will be carefully examined on such points as character, past experience and residence in regions where they intend to settle, and standard of education and other points. Such examination will be conducted by various ministries.

The announcement of this policy is received with much favor from many quarters.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1942

Two Speeches; Two Men; Two Nations

Nothing could be more illuminating than the contrast between Premier Tojo's address before the Diet last Wednesday and President Roosevelt's message to Congress on January 6. Both were formal reports of the executive head of the government to the assembled representatives of their respective nations. Both dealt with the respective governments' program for the pursuit of the war. There the similarity ends, however. The great differences which exist in every other respect reveal most vividly the great difference in position which the two nations have come to occupy in relation to the war.

President Roosevelt's message starts out with the strange statement that Japan failed to attain her objective in the Battle of Hawaii, but of course he says nothing to prove his unprovable claim. He then launches into a bitter tirade against Japan and Germany, giving full vent to his penchant for invectives at which he is admittedly a past master. In the next part of his speech, he threatens to wreak vengeance upon Japan at some unspecified, and of course unspecifiable, future time. Then he lists the various weapons which he has now, quite belatedly, ordered, but of course he says nothing of the technical difficulties of getting these orders fulfilled in time to do any good. Finally he ends by saying that he and his allies, among whom he has the temerity to include God, are fighting for religion, for humanity, for racial equality, and a few other general principles which he has apparently suddenly decided are American monopolies.

Taken apart from his truly magnificent oratorical style, his speech boils down simply to: first, an unsubstantiated alibi for the American defeats; second, a demagogic harangue to incite hatred against the enemy; third, a vague promise of victory at some distant future time, but with no indication of how that victory can ever be actually achieved; fourth, a tacit confession that the productive capacity of the United States has heretofore not been utilized as it should have been; and fifth, a list of the usual hypocritical shibboleths with which the United States invariably tries to sanctify every one of her wars. How laughable these last are can be realized by noting that Roosevelt talks of fighting to defend religion while in the next breath he lauds atheistic Russia as a noble ally, that he talks of humanity while his submarines are sinking Japanese hospital ships, and that he prates of racial equality when his country lynches its black citizens and ejects even a Congressman from its Pullman cars if he happens to be black-skinned. That such hollow mouthings should constitute the contents of a presidential address indicates how pitiful is the military plight of the United States and how intellectually and morally bankrupt her leadership.

The speech of Premier Tojo stands in every respect in marked contrast. There is hardly any comment on the progress of the war, for the well-known facts speak most eloquently for themselves. There is no harangue against the enemy, for Japan's war is conducted not with blind hatred but with cool reasonableness. There is no loud promise of future victory, for the Japanese nation, solidly united behind trusted leaders, needs no artificial stimulant to bolster its courage. In other words, there is no superfluous striving for effect. The speech is completely matter-of-fact, in fact even colorless, but it is substantial; there is no waste, it is all meat.

Premier Tojo clearly, if prosaically, sets forth the war aims of Japan. These are to end Anglo-American exploitation of this part of the world, and to help create a new world order in which all peoples and all countries will be enabled to develop their distinctive characters free from alien interference and to attain security and prosperity through mutual aid and cooperation. With no theatrical allusions to God, fatherland, or fireside, Premier Tojo proceeds directly to the point in outlining the specific measures which the Government is taking to translate these aims into actualities.

Hongkong and Singapore, as strategic key points, will be occupied by Japan to prevent their being used as bases for the restoration of Anglo-American power in this part of the world. The Philippines, if they cooperate with Japan, will be given complete independence, in contrast to the American promise of a chimerical independence at a future time. Burma will also be given similar treatment. Australia and the Netherlands East Indies will be given ample opportunity to profit by cooperating peaceably and amicably with the constructive program of Japan, but if they persist in refusing, defeat will be their lot. The Chungking regime will be destroyed, but the Chinese nation will have an important and honorable place in the new order. The Japanese people will be given increased educational and welfare facilities to enable them adequately to meet their expanding responsibilities.

These high points in Premier Tojo's speech represent a specific and constructive program which is actually being executed, in contrast to the evasive generalities and vague promises of President Roosevelt. There can be no question as to which speech represents the higher statesmanship. The contrast is all the more ironic when it is noted that a supposedly democratic republic is ruled over by an erratic virtuoso of demagogic mass hypnotism who wields unbelievably wide arbitrary personal powers. Which of the two nations possesses the sounder leadership, and which has the better reason to await the outcome of the present war with hope and confidence are questions the answers to which a comparison of the two speeches can speedily provide.

JAPAN'S VICTORY AT PEARL HARBOR WITHOUT PARALLEL IN HISTORY

'Unbeaten Tradition' and American Naval Pride Shattered and Shorn by Greatest Defeat

By MASANORI ITO

Masanori Ito, counselor of Domei News Agency, was for 20 years on the staff of the Jiji Shimpo, serving finally as its chief editor. Among his published works are Gunshuku (Limitation of Armaments), Gaiko Dokuhon (A Reader in Diplomacy), Sotei Tekkoku (Potential Enemy), etc.

From Contemporary Japan, January issue, 1942

Part I

Including the Civil War, the United States Navy is generally considered to have been in seven wars and won seven victories, and so it was no boasting that Colonel Frank Knox, the American Secretary of the Navy, often spoke of the "unbeaten tradition" of his country's fleet. But that glorious tradition has been shattered by the debacle in Hawaii where the proud standard of the American Navy was furled and shrouded in the black infamy of the greatest defeat in the history of world navies.

The victory of the Japanese Navy in Hawaiian waters is epoch-making. As the greatest decisive sea battles, it has been the rule generally to mention those of Tsushima and Trafalgar. But for the greatest victory won by a surprise attack, the achievement by the Japanese Navy in the assault on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, is unparalleled in the naval history of the world.

The damages inflicted on the American Navy, according to the reports of the Imperial Headquarters, may be tabulated as follows:

	Strength before the attack	Strength after the attack
Battleships	9	1
Aircraft carriers	2	2
Heavy cruisers	8	4
Light cruisers	8	4
Destroyers	54	50
Submarines	24	20
Air force	700	240

It will have been seen that the American Pacific Fleet has all but been lost. What remains only consists in the main of one capital ship, one aircraft carrier, the other having taken flight, and eight cruisers. The loss of five capital ships, namely, the West Virginia, California, Arizona, Oklahoma, Uta and the destruction almost beyond repair of three capital ships namely, the Maryland, Tennessee and Nevada, have almost completely undermined the strategic position of the American Navy. Its effect on the naval war between Japan and the United States can hardly be over-estimated.

Dry Dock Incapacitated

If the present writer is permitted to elaborate on the official reports, mention must be made of the destruction of the 1,000-foot dry dock at Pearl Harbor. Although no information is available as to the extent of the damage actually caused, there is good reason to assume that the Japanese Navy, making it an objective of its bombings from the beginning, inflicted sufficiently heavy damages on it as to put it out of operation. If so, the American Navy has lost, in addition to five capital ships gone to the bottom and three others of the same category put out of action for a long time, a section of the naval base so important that it may be called the heart of the naval facilities at Pearl Harbor.

The extent of the damage caused must be said almost unfathomable because by reason of the loss of the dry dock, Pearl Harbor has ceased to function as the most important base for the main American Fleet. In consequence, the American base for naval and air operations against Japan has been thrown back some 2,400 miles.

Some of our readers must have wondered why no American capital ship had been dispatched to Manila. It must have appeared strange that the great port of Manila had harbored not a single unit of the American capital fleet. The simple reason was that at the naval base at Cavite, Manila, there is no dry dock for battleships. Battleships cannot be based at any port without adequate docks for their repairs. It would never be safe to engage in battle around such a port.

Escaped Sinking

A damaged battleship without a base within easy reach can only go down to the bottom. In the battle of Jutland the British warships Warrior and Sparrowhawk sank on their way back to their base. On the other hand, three German warcraft, Ostfriesland, Derfflinger, and Seydlitz, although badly crippled, escaped sinking by limping into Wilhelmshaven in the nick of time.

Docks, so indispensable for naval warfare, are no simple affairs. Their construction requires much of both time and material. An expenditure of anything like $20,000,000, which would be the cost involved, would not be too much of a strain on a country like the United States, for instance, but it could not complete the project in less than a year and a half.

The King George V dock at Singapore took four years to complete and 52,000 cubic yards of Portland cement in material. The dry dock at Pearl Harbor, what with a set-back experienced in the form of a collapse occurring during construction, consumed altogether a period of six years. Whatever may be the extent of the damage caused by the Japanese attack, until the docking facilities are rehabilitated, not only must the naval base at Pearl Harbor remain crippled, but the damaged three or four battleships lying there be left unrepaired and useless.

Heavy Damage

According to the Japanese communique, three battleships were heavily damaged in addition to the five units of the same category sunk. Had the dry dock been left intact, these ships would be repaired with utmost speed and rushed back into operation. But this possibility has been precluded from the American calculation what with the dock itself wrecked and cranes, motor generators and machine shops around the dock damaged to a greater or less extent.

Although it is impossible to predict the date when the dock will be repaired, it is certain at least that the docking facilities at Pearl Harbor will not be available for some time to come. If the damaged ships are at once to be repaired they must be towed to either Mare Island, opposite San Francisco, or Bremerton, near Seattle. But it is more likely that they are in no condition even to be towed.

Granting that one or two of them are fit to be so transferred to the west coast, it would be too hazardous an attempt when command of the sea around Hawaii remains in the hands of the Japanese Navy. The strategic operations of Japanese warcraft in Hawaiian waters remain a total secret. But that they would not overlook any enemy vessels crawling on their way at a tardy pace of a few miles an hour, seems beyond question. Nor is it likely that the American Navy will become foolhardy enough to embark on such an undertaking that would be tantamount to suicide.

Historic Importance

In the circumstances the damaged ships, even though left afloat, would be little better than those lost units as far as the actual naval war is concerned and must remain so for some considerable time to come. The writer therefore computes that the actual damage inflicted on the American Navy in the battle of Hawaii includes eight capital ships, and draws the conclusion that the victory, in terms of actual achievement within a period of three short hours, must be considered of greatest historic importance. American Secretary of the Navy Knox has reported that only three capital ships were sunk and the others damaged. But the ships that cannot be put back into action are little better than lost.

It may be pertinent next to inquire what remains of the capital fleet of the American Navy. Prior to the war's outbreak there were 18 units including the over-age vessel Utah of which mention has already been made. It might be more appropriate to say that only 17 were fit for action. Since of this number seven or eight have been lost either permanently or for a prolonged period of time, there now are 10 units left. Of this remaining number three, namely, the Texas, New York, and Arkansas, in consequence of the controversy raised with the British Navy over the issue of gun elevation in 1922, failed to be equipped with modernized main armaments.

Unfit for War

In other words, their 14-inch guns are unfit for action at distances beyond 20,000 yards. For this reason these three battleships were formed into an independent squadron and kept in the Atlantic. They are obviously unfit for the war with Japan. The remaining strength of the American capital fleet may therefore be computed to be only seven in number, namely, the Washington, North Carolina, Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, Idaho and Pennsylvania.

The margin of advantage that the American Navy once held in the ratio of 5 to 3 against Japan has now been reversed in favor of the Japanese Navy. It is highly ironical that the United States which since 1921 had consistently insisted on the 5 to 3 ratio found the same margin of superiority turned against itself in three brief hours of one ill-fated morning.

Next it is in order to look into the historic victory of the Japanese Navy. The term "historic" is purposely used here and the reason for it must be made clear. For it has of late become a rule to array adjectives in the superlative degree in reporting successes of Japanese arms. But the present writer has always made it his principle to comment on them in terms relative to historical facts. Therefore, it is all the more his pleasure that he can say that the victories achieved in the battles of Hawaii and Malaya are, without qualification, the greatest historic victories ever known.

Subject of Discussion

Confining our attention to the naval war with the United States, which is the subject for the present discussion, the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor was historic for a three-fold reason. First, it was historic in its strategic conception. Second, it was historic in terms of the results achieved. Third, it was historic in arms and their application. For explanation, reference must be made to world history regarding two particular cases of naval warfare: the surprise attack made by the British naval air force on the naval port of Taranto on November 11, 1940; and the surprise attack made by Com-

(Continued on Page 4)

ONLY YESTERDAY

People Blundered by Ignoring Tradition Against 3rd Term

A year ago when proud ambitious Franklin Delano Roosevelt was sworn into office as president of the United States for the third consecutive term, "everything was," in American colloquialism, "nice and rosy" then in that country. Roosevelt had pushed a strong aid-Britain policy, hurling all the insults he could possibly think against Nazi Germany, but America was not yet at war with Germany. Roosevelt had intensified his meddling in the affairs of East Asia by persisting in his aid-Chungking program and by increasing his country's economic pressure against Japan. But war then with Japan seemed remote to Americans. And America seemed the most secure and carefree nation in the world, with no economic restrictions, to speak of, inconveniencing the people.

But what is the American picture today? It is the blackest in the pages of that country's history since the days of George Washington. Daily blackouts in the cities bordering the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, prohibition of the sale of automobiles the grandiosity which the Yankees misconstrued as American superiority in living standards—rationing of sugar: these are but a few of the commonplace actualities painting the gloomy American scene today. Even greater is the menace of attack on both sides of the country, a menace increasing every day because of the impotence of the hitherto much vaunted American Navy.

Traditions Ignored

For all this, the American people have nobody to blame but themselves. They ignored the traditions handed down by Washington and Thomas Jefferson against the third term by endorsing the foreign policies of Franklin Roosevelt. They faultily believed that a continuation of his "wielding the big stick" policies against Germany and Japan was the best means to keep the United States out of war.

Severe was the criticism in America of President Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech at Chicago in October, 1937 when he castigated "aggressor" nations and asserted it was America's responsibility to check them "short of war." But Roosevelt brushed that opposition aside and went further by having the State Department issue a formal statement branding Japan a violator of the Peace Pact. These acts should have been sufficient warning to the American people of what was in store for them—that the American ship of state was sailing toward stormy seas.

On December 19, 1938, the then Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, sounded a warning which the United States should have well taken when at a press interview with foreign correspondents in Tokyo, he said the United States, $25,000,000 loan to Chiang Kai-shek was "inopportune" from the standpoint of Japan's hopes for early conclusion of the Sino-Japanese hostilities toward establishment of permanent stability in East Asia.

He emphasized that foreign loans to the Chiang Kai-shek regime meant prolongation of the hostilities to the detriment of the Chinese masses themselves and were "dangerous" political gestures against Japan. But the Washington reaction to this was the insolent announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau of new credits for Chiang Kai-shek.

Charles Lindbergh, Senator Burton Wheeler and others assailed Roosevelt's interventionist policies in the affairs of other countries but their cries fell on the deaf ears of the American people smug in their illusion of America's invincibility. And these gullible people, unmindful of Roosevelt's astute attempts since the spring of 1940 to create a war scare in the United States—all because of his fanatical obsession to make himself the first president to serve a third term—proceeded to elect him in the fall election of that year.

America's Embarrassment

No doubt, they will regret that deed to the last of their days. For there was a chance that a less ambitious president of the United States might have stuck fast to America's traditional Monroe Doctrine and refrained from interfering in European and East Asiatic affairs. Some other president might have had greater respect of Japan's power and recognized Japan's dominant position in East Asia, thereby preventing the score plight America now is in. For it is an indisputable fact that America's present embarrassment is a direct result of Japan's smashing victories since the opening of the Greater East Asia War.

Despite all the foregoing blunders, even after Roosevelt's assumption of his third term, the American people still had a chance to readjust their absolutely unnecessarily strained relations with Japan—that is if they had not believed Japan was exhausted from the Sino-Japanese hostilities and was unable to rise against Anglo-American oppression. The Japanese Government gave them that opportunity when it dispatched on January 23, 1941, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Ambassador to Washington. The Admiral had been selected with the hope that he might convince President Roosevelt of the error of his policies vis-a-vis Japan.

The damage has been done but the American people can at least have the satisfaction of ousting Roosevelt and his aides and seek new and better leadership in the management of their country's affairs. It is not too late for that.—(S.N.)

Gems of Truth

Beauty in a modest woman is like fire at a distance, or a sharp sword beyond reach.—The one does not burn, or the other wound those that come not too near them.—Cervantes.

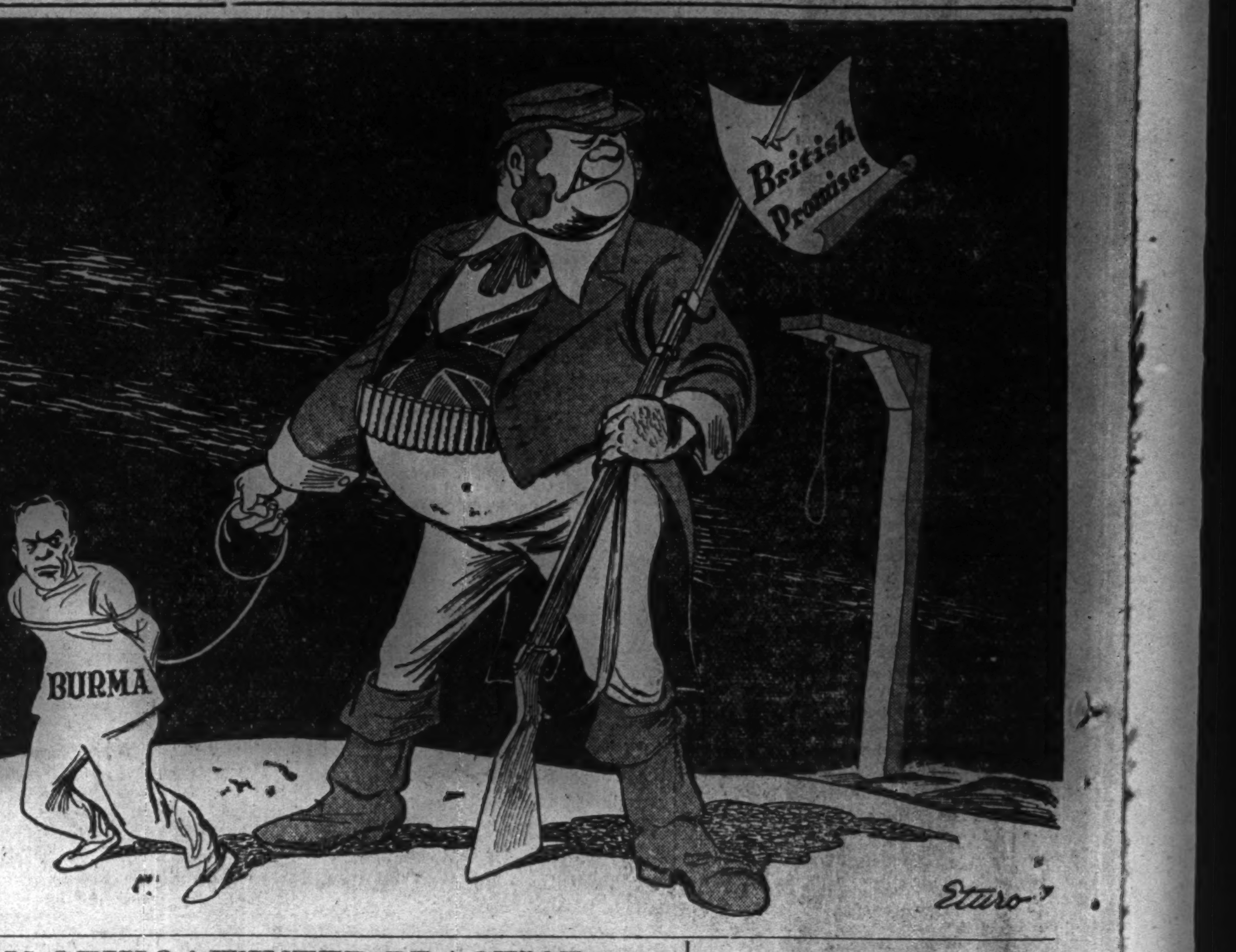
• • •

Temperate anger well becomes the wise.—Philemon.

• • •

The slave has but one master, the ambitious man has as many as there are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his fortunes—Bruyere.

The Real Dictator



'KAN-GEIKO,' WINTER PRACTICE, OBSERVED FROM OLDEN TIMES

Traditional Customs for Training Spirit and Body in Cold and Hot Seasons Beneficial to All

By SETSUO UENODA

Early on winter mornings when the temperature is below freezing, many young men take what is known in Japan as "Kan-geiko" or winter practice, for the training of spirit and body. This method of training during the coldest period of winter and hottest period of summer has been practiced in Japan from time immemorial as beneficial for building up character and improving health and professional skill.

The Kodo Kan, the largest judo training school, near Suido-bashi, Tokyo, is a typical institution that observes this practice every winter and summer. Here Spartan sons of Japan have been taking a course of winter practice since January 6. Young men begin to arrive at this judo training school before day-break and after the roll call at 5 a.m. they immediately go on the floor for grappling. For an hour or two scores of them are seen on the mats going through the most vigorous training in the art of self-defense. Many Japanese fencing quarters also have their pupils go through the mid-winter practice early every morning for the same purpose.

Coldest Period

In Japan, frost begins to fall in November, but the really cold season when the temperature drops below freezing does not set in until January. The coldest period continues for about one month, beginning usually on January 6, and is known as "kan."

Many professional samisen (musical instrument) players, samisen singers and dancers, reciters of dramatic pieces and the like make special efforts during the "kan" period out of anxiety to improve their skill in their respective professions. Many sit in the open air, early on mid-winter mornings, and practice. They work until their fingers are almost frozen, and their throats are injured as they keep on practicing in the frosty open air.

An instructor at the Kodo Kan finds it practically impossible to explain the merits of mid-winter practice, but he maintains that there is no doubt but that it is beneficial for the up-building of body and spirit. In this connection, he says: "There are many things that we cannot explain and mid-winter practice is one of them. I call it a Japanese method of training the spirit and body. In this country, many persons make a special effort, particularly during the hottest and coldest seasons, to attain skill in their professions. This customs has existed in Japan for centuries.

Mid-Winter Outdoor Practice

"I know people who try to improve themselves by mid-winter outdoor practice. Take, for instance, those who recite dramatic pieces to the accompaniment of samisen music. They sit in the open air, early on mid-winter mornings and practice. Determined as they are, they sit and work until their hands become chapped and cracked and their throats are injured as they keep on reciting in the biting cold wind.

"Many great priests, educators, scholars, musicians, wrestlers, fencers, lancers and artists of old days engaged in mid-winter and mid-summer practice in their younger days. Call it fanatical zeal or what you will. Much may be said against it from the scientific viewpoints, but we find it a very efficient method of building up body and spirit. As the result of 50 years' experience, we are convinced that this is so.

Life-Long Advantage

"A man whose constitution is built up by the judo and whose fighting spirit and endurance are developed by this arduous training can work with greater efficiency than his fellows under all conditions of life. While, for instance, his friends struggle against the intense heat of summer or cold of winter, he can continue his work with serenity. In short, the training gives him a life-long advantage."

During the "kan" season, swimmers often hold a special function for the swim of the year. On this occasion in Tokyo, they swim across the historic Sumida River, a distance of about 150 yards. Rigorous activities such as taking cold baths, physical exercise, running and the like in the open air before daybreak have been growing increasingly popular in all parts of the country. To rub down with cold water in the open winter air is a tame affair to the Japanese, and many of them practice it throughout the year as a regular routine.

Cold Bath in Open Air

Many Japanese also go through various ascetic practices during mid-winter as a part of their religious observances. Many take cold baths in the open air as a measure of purification when they worship at the shrine or temple early on mid-winter mornings. This mode of worship has also been growing increasingly popular as it is being encouraged by various religious and social organizations. Whatever may be the origin of this religious custom, many Japanese perform it on special occasions as a purification rite to qualify themselves to be in the presence of their deities for worship.

In Tokyo, this ascetic religious practice, which is known as "Kan-mairi," or winter pilgrimage, was once very popular among the common people and is still observed by some. The Fudo temples in Meguro and Fukagawa are the most noted institutions for the cold bath. Devotees of Fudo Myoo (Acala) take ice-cold baths nightly during the "kan" period in the compound of the temples as a part of religious observance in hopes of improving their skill in trade, promoting their business prosperity, invoking divine aid for the recovery of dear ones from illnesses, and so forth.

Arrival at Temple

The pilgrims in thin white kimono begin to arrive at the Fudo Temple in Fukagawa at about 7 p.m. every day, singly and in groups, each tingling a cluster of bells hung around his hips. Some are satisfied to offer a prayer after the cold bath, others go to the temple building for a prayer to bind the service and still others come in their ordinary kimono and change to white in the dressing room before taking the bath.

Here comes a young man in a thin white kimono with no other thought than the performance of the purification rite and worshipping the deity. There is no chattering of teeth or hesitation about him as he strips himself in the dressing quarters and walks into the open air bathing quarters naked. He first draws water at the well by means of rope and pails. When the pail filled with water comes up, he catches it by the handle and holds it up over his head and tips it until the water drenches him from head to foot. The performance makes onlookers wince, but he makes not the slightest sign of discomfort and repeats this operation several times.

Then he walks over to the wet stone pavement and sits before the miniature temple on the large stone by the wall. With two brisk clappings of his hands, he offers this prayer to the deity, chanting a Buddhist sutra, known as Hannya-haramita-shinkyo, in a loud sonorous voice. When the chanting is over, he bows low before the deity, again clapping his hands twice.

Customary Practice

"Young man," the present writer one night addressed one of the young men in the dressing quarters who had just returned from the cold bath, "is any member of your family ill and are you offering prayers for his recovery?" To this, he said: "No sir, I have been practicing this devotional rite for the past 10 years because it is a good thing for me to have a religious faith. I believe there is nothing like trusting in the deity for the improvement of my professional skill."

One of the young men who came to perform the rite said he started the practice for the first time in the hope that a plan he had in mind might be realized with the aid of the deity. Another man who came from Shitaya

(Continued on Page 4)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Picturesque Malaya

INSELN DER GOETTER by Gotthard Schuh. Morgartenverlag Zuerich. 215 pages with 235 pictures. 18 francs Swiss.

Since that time, when Spanish and Portuguese conquerors tried to subdue the entire Malay Archipelago representing the largest group of islands in the world, Indonesia has gained unanimous admiration by the beauty and sublimity of its scenery which varies from island to island and even from district to district. Daring foreign settlers, induced by the huge natural treasures, started successful economic enterprises which were taken over later by their respective governments. It is not at all a secret that the Dutch owed their big economic rise and proverbial wealth to the enormous revenues coming from Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

During the three centuries of their colonization, the Dutch have made accessible and opened Java and Madura, the Moluccas and small parts of Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes, while immense territories are not yet investigated. This circumstance as well as the high expenses for traveling and staying there must be considered to be the reason that this part of the world was never so much visited by tourists, while on the other side descriptive literature dealing with the Malay Archipelago has not been published so abundantly in Germany or Switzerland as it would correspond to the worldwide significance of Indonesia.

East Asian Paradise

It needs, therefore, no special sagacity to predict that in the course of far-reaching changes awaiting the Malay Archipelago the so-called islands of gods will become undoubtedly a vast field of scientific explorations. Beginning with the great number of languages known to exist of which few have been studied hitherto, the extraordinary copiousness of various Indonesian peoples with their different cultures, the prehistory and the wanderings of the Malays will find many scholars very busy.

It can be taken for granted that with this most desirable and necessary opening Indonesia will become a new center of international tourism. In order to be objective it is true to stress that Dutch tourist agencies have made much propaganda during the past years, but we are sure much more will be done after the establishment of Greater East Asia. What an attentive visitor can discover, has been shown by a recent publication of the well-known Swiss reporter Gotthard Schuh who traveled over a year in Java, Sumatra and Bali, where he took a great collection of unique photos which better than long-winded accounts will introduce the interested reader into the wonderful world of Malaya.

The book appears to be a splendid work, where the illustrations accompanying the text are decisive. The author has carefully chosen every picture, for he was not eager to get a quickly made collection, but he wanted to give a clear understanding of the entirely different mode of life of the peaceable Malays. This task was completely reached.

Malayan Culture

The latest ethnological investigations which were thoroughly studied by the author, confirm the view that the native population consists of the descendants of immigrants of a comparatively recent date, superimposed upon a more ancient stratum consisting of aboriginal races. Nature-worship in its widest sense finds its expression in the sacred character of mountains, volcanoes, seas and rivers, all of them being inhabited and ruled by superhuman powers. The Indonesians in general live in constant dread of innumerable ghosts who are mostly malignant and, therefore, must be propitiated by gifts or warded off by other means.

The author in dealing with the customs and the traditions of the Malays, gives very charming pictures representing their rites, prayers, sacrifices, betrothal, marriage, burial customs and mourning. Other photos speak of the dispositions of the inhabitants who are told to be very courteous and self-respecting, whose code of manners is minute and strict and faithfully observed. On the whole, the manifold pictures mean an excursion with a very varying program. Not often an artist has obtained such marvelous pictures and paintings of the inexhaustible soul of Asia. The book must be warmly recommended as a precious contribution.